

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

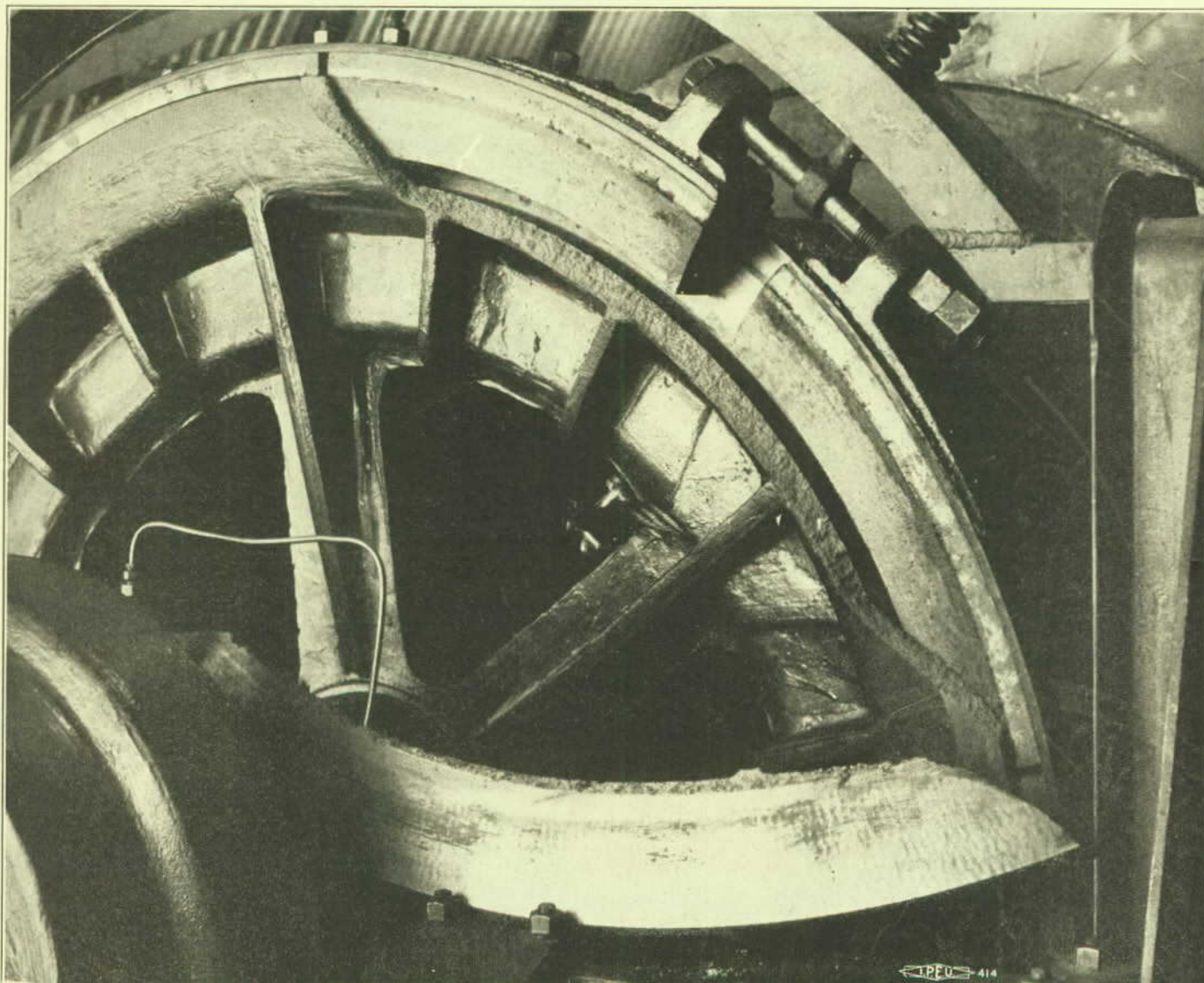


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1936

NO. 7



LABOR'S INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

Avoiding Summer Sorrows

WHEN vacation time comes, we change from our customary routine and do many unaccustomed things for fun. The important thing is to do them so that they will remain fun, and not plunge us into sorrow.



FOR example, bouncing a rubber ball is a most innocent pastime for a youngster, until it bounces away from her, and she follows it into the street without thinking and without looking. Already the newspapers are reporting traffic accidents from this innocent cause.

AVOIDING poison ivy in the country is wise. It may not be serious, but it is uncomfortable.



THEN take the "old swimming hole." That can be great sport, and many a youngster is thankful all his life for learning to swim there. Beginners should remember to keep out of deep water, and should avoid diving until they can swim well.

AUTOMOBILES which take us so far and so fast are perhaps our most dangerous weapons, both summer and winter. A clear head and a lighter foot on the gas are most helpful in retaining pleasure and avoiding sorrow on the road.



THEN the graceful but tricky canoes take their toll annually. A swift puff of wind, an inexperienced paddler, and deep water contribute to a wetting, even if more serious trouble can be avoided by good swimmers.

Insurance company records show many examples of summer pleasures turning into sorrow, much of which could easily have been avoided. As the song says—

**"Beware!
Take care!"**

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

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Magazine Chat

Those who know Arthur Keep, head of the Railroad Telegrapher, know him as a resourceful and insistent defender of labor's rights. He is a valiant leader in the labor struggle and has carried on without flinching for 50 years as a good trade unionist.

Those who know Keep also know that he has a surplusage of temperament, of whimsical humor and a boyish zest in life itself. It is not surprising, therefore, that Arthur Keep has a daughter not yet 20 with a strong artistic flair and an intense social feeling. "Pete" Keep is a sculptor of promising attainment. Her "Share-Cropper Woman," a picture of which is published in this issue of the JOURNAL, reveals not only a gift for modeling but an intense social passion.

Squeamish people will not like "The Share-Cropper Woman." It seems too horrible but young Miss Keep, the sculptor, did not create this horror. She reported it. Society has misshaped this woman into the subject which Miss Keep portrays.

Perhaps the younger generation of which Miss Keep is a part is seeing things with a more clear-eyed vision than the generation which is taking its departure from the industrial scene. Perhaps this clear-eyed vision will enable the younger generation to cope with the horrors of poverty with more sympathy and resourcefulness than the older generation has manifested.

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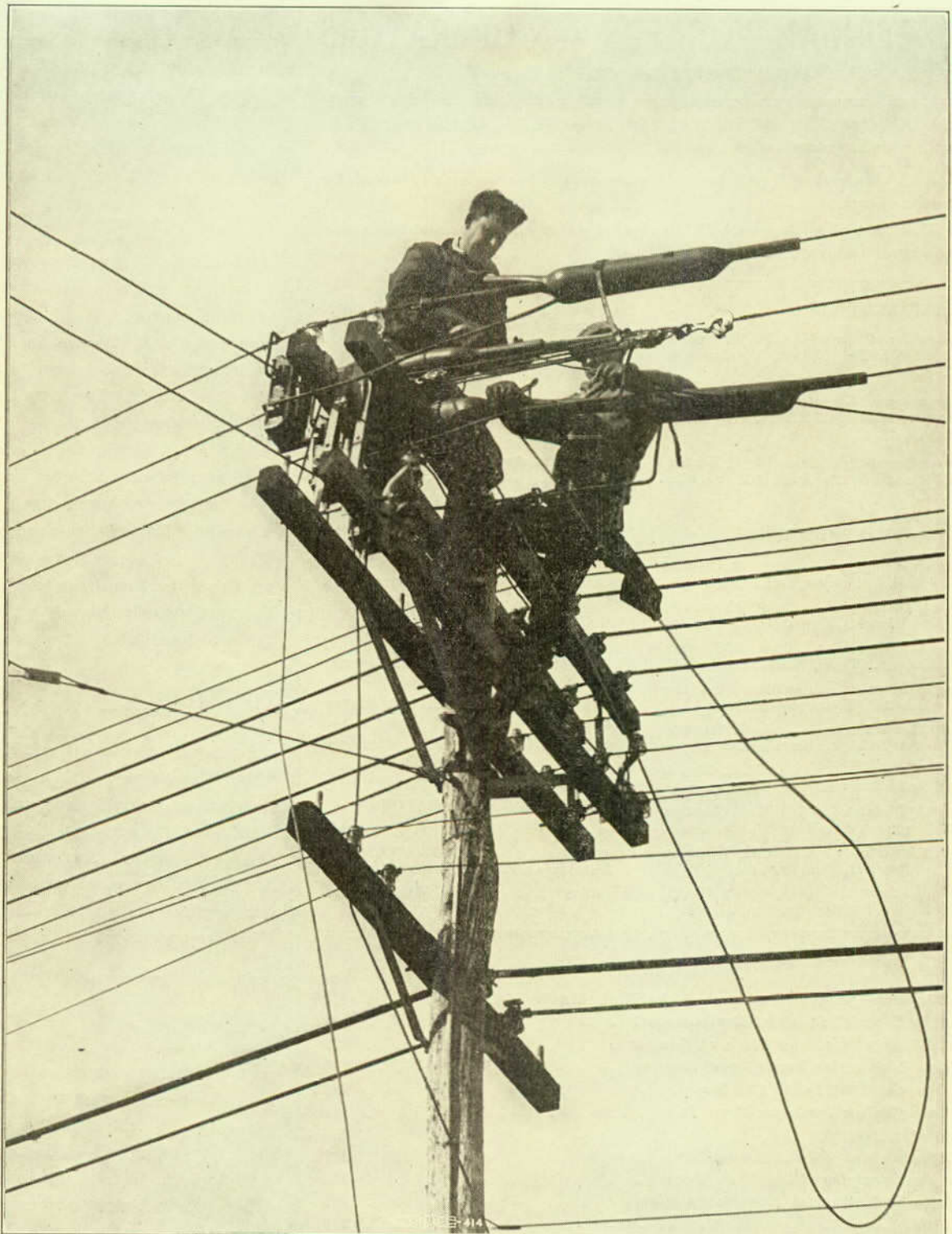


Photo by Warren Boyer, Westport, Conn.

HAPPY WARRIORS OF THE HIGH LINE.



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What Is Labor's Industrial Environment?

APINE is growing at the timber-line. It is squat, crooked and wind-beaten into distorted shape. The rational person does not belabor the pine for its inability to grow into the stately height that its cousin at the foot of the mountain reaches. The rational person considers that the pine at the timber-line has done pretty well to live at all inasmuch as the environment is not fitted to the pine's growth.

This parable of the pine has something in it for the person who is considering the state of unionism in 1936 in industrial America. The unthinking critic can examine the growth of the union movement and rise in righteous indignation and self-righteous zeal and declare unionism is at fault. He might just as well be tossing stones at the pine tree at the timber-line. The environment of industrial America is not fitted to union growth. Labor people who have been in the struggle for years know this. They know the disappointments, the heart-breaking defeats, the sting of being placed outside the community by press and bar and court, and sometimes by pulpit. They know these things and they have often tried to tell others of the situation—futilely.

In this brief article we are going to undertake to survey the industrial environment in which unions find themselves by going not to unionists but to economists who are considered to take a neutral and rational view of such situations. These persons are trained observers, accustomed to viewing the situation in the large with what has been regarded a scientific point of view.

"We have seen that the way in which a system of free enterprise operates depends very largely upon the distribution of bargaining power among classes and individuals. Obviously such a revolutionary change as the substitution of machine for hand methods could scarcely occur without profoundly affecting the relative bargaining power of wage earners and employers. In the main, machinery seems to have made labor relatively weaker, but this result has not by any means been universal."

—*Modern Economic Society,*

Sumner H. Slichter.

"The interest of a trade union of handworkers in the introduction of machinery affecting its membership is twofold. In the first place, there is grave danger that the standards of employment of

**Can a plant grow in stony soil?
Communities must change conditions. The State must rectify.**

the handworkers may be broken down during the period of introduction. The surplus of skilled men occasioned by the introduction of machinery may be so great as to make it impossible for the union to maintain wages and other conditions of employment at the former level; indeed, the existence of the union may be endangered if the surplus in the trade becomes sufficiently large. Secondly, the union has a sympathetic interest in preventing, as far as may be possible, the reduction of part of its members to the ranks of the unskilled."

—*"Machinery and Labor,"*

George E. Barnett.

* * *

"That corporations break down the personal ties that formerly held together the employer and his men has long been recognized, but this incidental effect is insignificant compared with the direct effect of the consolidated corporations and syndicates of the past 10 years. By combining several corporations into one, by operating several establishments of the same kind in different parts of the country, by placing them all on a uniform system of accounting which shows at a glance every month the minutest detail of every item of cost, the modern trust is going farther to alienate classes than did the simple corporation when it displaced the individual employer. The primitive competition of employer against employer is a children's game compared with the modern competition of manager against manager checked up every month by the cold statistics of cost."

—*John R. Commons.*

* * *

"The large industries have maintained their non-union policy by three sorts of tactics. In the steel industry they resorted to relentless warfare, including the use of large numbers of armed guards, the domination of local governments so that the public police departments and sheriffs would be at their disposal; blacklisting of strike leaders and 'agitators'; eviction of recalcitrant workers from company owned houses (and from those of landlords wishing to be in the good graces of the corporation); and domination of the press and platform in steel centers. With unionism

broken, the steel industry resorted to the other two policies. The individual worker was subjugated by keeping over him the fear of dismissal or demotion. He knew that spies were in the mills to discover those 'disloyal' to the company. He knew that they were in the community as well, and that careless remarks in his own house, on the street, or in a saloon or lodge, might cost him his job. Consciousness of unending surveillance and of the deadliness of the blacklist broke the spirits of thousands, and the unending inflow of immigrant laborers seeking work in the mills, with the steady process of labor displacement by new types of labor saving machinery, kept ever before them the ease with which they could be replaced.

"The other policy worked in the opposite direction. Welfare work was used to tie the individual to the mills. It was not difficult to make the peasant immigrants being brought into the steel district each year by the thousands grateful for the 'benevolence' of the great companies."

—*"History of Labor in the United States,"* Don D. Lescoghier.

* * *

"The most important weapons in the hands of the packers were the minute subdivision of labor, the abundant labor supply made available by immigration, and the ability to sort out and eliminate those workers who showed some tendency to labor leadership. Professor Commons pointed out in 1904 that the division of labor grew with the industry, following the introduction of the refrigerator car and the marketing of dressed beef in the 'seventies. As the number of cattle killed per day increased larger gangs of workmen were organized; and the best men kept at the most exacting jobs."

—*Don D. Lescoghier.*

* * *

"American wage earners have been peculiarly susceptible to control and stimulation through welfare and personnel programs installed by their employers. A number of peculiarities of the American labor supply may partly explain this fact. Few large nations have as large a proportion of industrial workers who were raised on farms. A substantial percentage of the immigrant as well as the domestic labor supply came from the country. Inexperienced in industrial life and lacking the degree of class consciousness characteristic of urban labor, they were more easily won

to a personal loyalty to their companies. The immigrants of the past 40 years, largely different in race, language, and culture from the American population, were to a considerable extent isolated from American labor as well as American society, and responded naturally, often gratefully, to the apparent benevolence of their employers. The tendency of American labor, domestic and immigrant, to identify its interests with those of the middle class has been another factor in the situation. The fluidity of social classes in America has tended to make

the individual conscious of his individuality rather than his identity with a social group. Company policies which promoted his own betterment, or promised to, had a strong appeal. Finally the weakness both of unionism and of socialism in this country left the great mass of American labor without attachments that would create a hostile attitude toward employers' efforts to win their good will. Programs which promised to add to the wage earner's life a little of the amenities of middle class life have had more appeal to American workers than to those of countries like England or Germany."

—Don D. Lescohier.

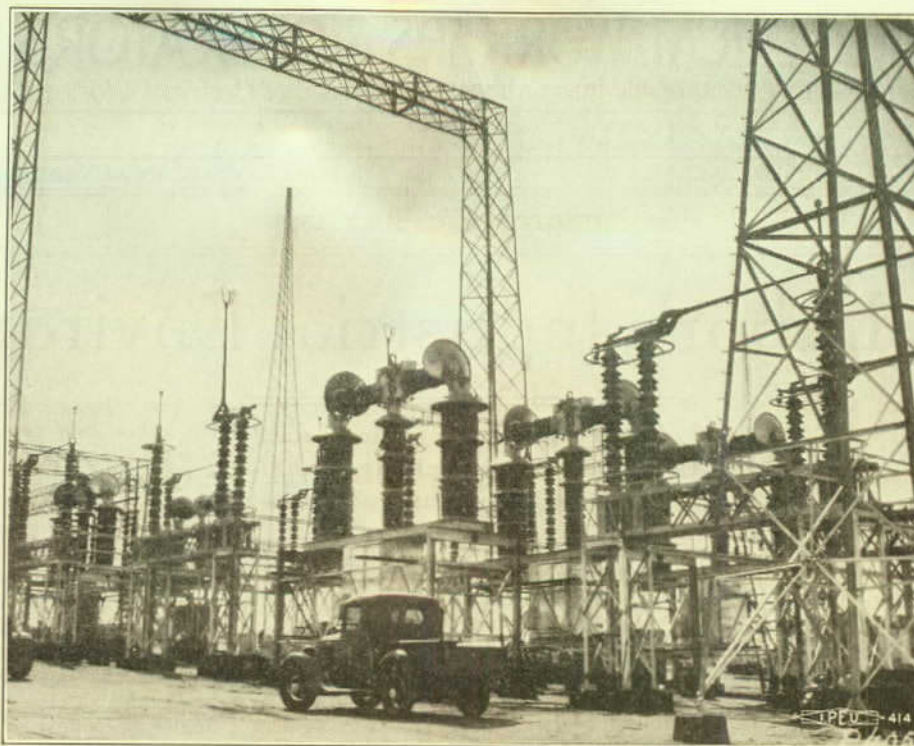
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"The situation is paradoxical. More than two million wage earners are now in organizations which were initiated, nursed, protected, and financed by the employers. These strenuously contend that these 'Plans' are collective bargaining and adequate to properly represent and protect the interests of employees. Labor, however, says employee representation is but a new form of personnel management; 'a definite device . . . to control and manipulate the labor force and to produce certain results which are considered profitable to the company.'"

—Don D. Lescohier.

* * *

"It is only beginning to be dimly recognized that in an age of plenty there is and must be between the interests of business and those of finance an irrepressible conflict. The normal processes of finance are poisonous to business. Finance causes instability. One way to make financial profits is to wait till business starts to be profitable, and then lend money to someone to set up a competing plant. Then when every-



Not an art picture built by a Bel Geddes to symbolize modern industry, but an actual photograph of the greatest sub-station in the world, on the Boulder Dam high line.

body naturally goes bankrupt, the lender gets the property, and if recovery ever does take place he is in on the ground floor. Business pays the cost. Another way is to buy securities when they threaten to go up, and hold them so that they will go up, and sell them when they threaten to go down, and sell short so as to help them go down. Business pays the cost. A third way to get financial profits is to set up an investment trust or a holding company that is so complicated that the small investor cannot see just how he is to be rooked. When his investment is gone, he becomes a poor customer for legitimate business. A fourth way is to take a commission from a foreign government for selling bonds to people who ask their banker for disinterested advice. Still another way is to set up a merger, pass around slices of watered stock to influential friends and relatives, and then persuade the public to buy the stock for real money. In any case, business pays the costs either in rising overhead or falling sales or both. Business needs stability to prosper; finance gets its profits from instability. To be more specific: The income tax makes for stability and hurts finance; the sales tax makes for instability and hurts business. Over this conflict of interest there must be a battle, because so long as finance dominates business both are headed for the precipice, and finance will not loose its grip without a fight. The question whether they go over the edge together, either in this depression or in the next one, will be settled by whether business has the vitality to rouse itself and muster the power to reduce finance to its proper place as the servant of production. The crossroads of history will be the place where we do or do not develop means

for keeping money out of Wall Street and making it travel up and down Main Street where it belongs."

—"Business vs.

Finance,"

David Cushman
Coyle.

* * *

"The fact that the prices of a great many commodities tend to be extremely rigid has only come into prominence in very recent years. The full significance of this rigidity is only beginning to be understood.

"A study of the behavior of prices reveals that there are two quite different techniques of price making, each dominating a section of the market. The first involves prices made

in the market and highly flexible. The second involves prices made administratively which tend to be inflexible and by their nature to be changed infrequently.

"Most economic studies have dealt only with the magnitude of price change and not with the frequency of price change. The varying degrees of price change during a depression have been recognized, but these differences have been attributed to differences in the characteristics of either supply or of demand (differences in the slopes of the supply or demand curves). While the difference in prices might be explained by this factor, they might equally be explained by the existence of administered prices as is suggested by the infrequency of price changes. Undoubtedly both factors have been at work, though the first two charts at the beginning of this report suggest that the factor of administration has dominated during the depression. Otherwise, one would not have found the striking correlation between frequency of price change and magnitude of price drop from 1929 to 1932. It is well known that the demand for food is relatively inelastic while that for automobiles is much more elastic yet production has been curtailed most in the latter industry.

"The difference between the two methods of price making can be clearly seen in the case of concrete examples. The farmer sends his hogs to market or carts his carrots to town in the early morning. The price that he gets for those hogs or carrots depends upon market conditions—how many other farmers have sent in hogs or brought in carrots that day, and how many people are there to buy. The prices are the result of a bargain struck under these conditions. When the farmer

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World Forces Meet and Clash at Geneva

Geneva.

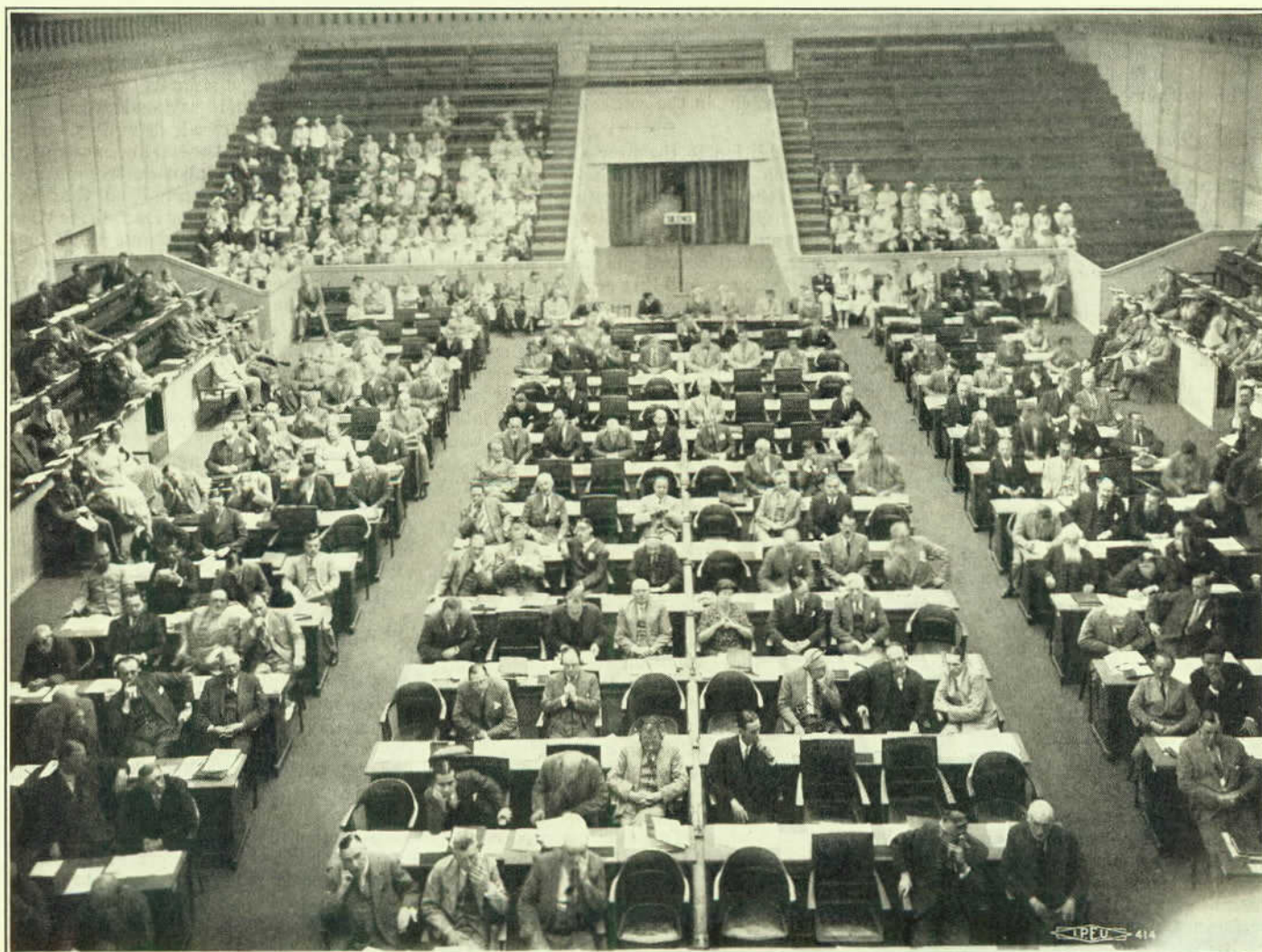
THIS beautiful and placid city, for 500 years an international center, is, for the months of June and July at least, the center of the world. During June the International Labour Conference is in session with representatives of American labor, appointed by the American Federation of Labor in conjunction with the Department of State. Soon after there will assemble in Geneva the Council of the League of Nations, and early in July an assembly of the League itself. Perhaps all this seems remote to citizens of the United States in a campaign year when domestic questions are being discussed with such ardor, and relaxation from these means a day at the ball park watching favorite teams or a day at the seashore or in one's favorite vacation haunt. However, when one is on the ground in Geneva he becomes possessed with the idea that very important matters are being discussed affecting the destinies of the world, and therefore affecting vitally American labor at home and the course of events in the United States itself.

International Labour Conference gets under way. War clouds in horizon. American labor participates.

The International Labour Conference opened June 4. Preceding it, the governing body, which controls the assembly in a good deal the same way that the executive council controls the affairs of the American Federation of Labor, was in session and anticipated in no small degree some of the questions that are to be discussed next year and acted upon the next year in the conference itself. Four representatives of American labor are in Geneva to take part in all the deliberations of the conference. It is inevitable that the force of events in Europe momentarily affects the course of events in the conference itself. Italy, which has been leading the world brigade in Europe during the last year, emphasized the rela-

tionship of martial motivation to events in the conference by withdrawing and refusing to participate. The report of the director to this world parliament of labor this year accented the martial note by expressing fear that orderly reconstruction measures apparent in every nation of the world would be interrupted by new events of violence. In the midst of such an atmosphere, the conference does not appear to be intent upon pushing forward the remedial economic measures in the same forthright spirit as it did in 1935. However, it is too early to state just what final action will be effected, inasmuch as this is being written in the middle of the conference before all events have revealed themselves.

As may be supposed by those unionists who have watched intently the course of events in France, France has taken this year a dramatic position within the conference. British labor papers are speaking of France's new government as a New Deal, and Leon Blum's leadership is not unlike that of President Roosevelt. He is a moderate trying to harness the



ASSEMBLY ROOM OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

liberal forces of the country to do a necessary reform job, in a sound, constructive and administrative way. Blum is an unexpected man in politics. He has none of the strident qualities that sometimes go with political leadership. He is a scholar, quite unassuming but strong in thought and firm of will. It is the consensus of opinion among labor people in Geneva that Blum has aided France in saving itself from fascism, which superb feat has saved Europe from complete fascisation. Léon Jouhaux, the French trade union leader in the International Labour Conference, spoke eloquently about the function of his country in world affairs. He said:

"Let me repeat that events will force us to advance. In the last few days I have felt the pulse of the French people. I have seen the spirit of revolt developing, and I would say, 'Take care!' If the organization forgets its duty, it may be left behind, and the responsibility will lie with the governments and the employers. I cannot believe that they want the organization to fail. Yet they give us words and not deeds, and the working class has developed a mature intelligence which can no longer be deceived.

I am very glad that the French government has put France once again at the head of world progress. Mr. Waline has told us that France will suffer for it. Perhaps she will. But the temporary sacrifice will be well worth while for the honor and the friendship she will gain by her example."

The workers in France have used the "sit down" strike with telling effect. Tremendous advances have been made in organization and collective bargaining—advances so swift that it is difficult for trade unions to absorb new members. This was described in the conference by Justine Godart, a government representative of liberal tendencies. He said:

"An agreement has been reached between the most important employers' and workers' organizations in France to meet the claims of the workers regarding wages, paid holidays, collective agreements, respect of trade union liberty, and similar matters."

He pointed out that due to the intervention of government, discussions have been effected by which workers and employers discussed important matters. He continued,

"This attitude marks the end of resistance, national and international, to the parallel advance of capital and labor which the law must protect. Social peace and production can only be fostered as a result of such discussions. I hope that my country's example will be followed both nationally and at this conference."

France's remarkably liberal stand within the conference has thrown into contrast the conservative policies of the British tory government. Last year these were not so evident, but this year British tory government seems bent on blocking the passage of any conventions by the conference if possible. So important do the British delegation regard the struggle that they brought to the conference the

Minister of Labor, Ernest Brown, to make a special address. His speech was received with courtesy but not with acclaim. He scolded a good deal, and even threatened that the government might take drastic measures if the conference insisted on voting 40-hour week conventions in steel, coal, textiles, public works and general contracting.

A victory for labor was evident at the very opening of the conference when the employers' leader read a formal statement covering up the past policy of the employers and offering a new. This leader, Dr. Erstad, of Denmark, resembling in tactics and sentiment James Emery, of the National Manufacturers Association, stated that employers would participate in committee work this year. It will be recalled that last year the employers staged a strike in which they refused to take any part in the business of the conference. Only the employers of two nations refused to participate in this strike, and they were Italy and the United States. It is reported in the corridors of the conference hall that governments lectured the employers severely for the 1935 procedure and gave them instructions that they were not to go down to Geneva and follow a similar policy. The result has not been wholly agreeable, however, inasmuch as employers have gone on committees and in some instances have staged filibusters and have tried to talk the conference to death. Labor people are speaking of the employers' "sit-down" strike in the conference.

In addition to the four short-hour conventions which have been mentioned, three other conventions are being considered. One is the question of holidays with pay, another of recruitment of workers in colonies, and the third has to do with safety in building construction, with particular reference to scaffolding and hoisting. Three resolutions have been introduced by the American delegation which anticipate future action on the part of the conference. These are of more than ordinary interest to American labor people. One is a resolution dealing with freedom of association. One has to do with technological unemployment. The third has to do with hazards induced by silicosis. The resolution on freedom of association caused sharp conflict in the governing body. The employers tried to use it to their advantage in much the same way that open-shoppers operate in the United States. They undertook to interpret the resolution as meaning that workers not only had freedom to join a union but also had freedom to refrain from joining. They were beaten, however, on vote, after Emil Rieve, president of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and delegate to the conference, ably described the employers' manoeuvres in the United States. This resolution is of such importance and interest that we are quoting it in full:

"Whereas the constitution of the International Labour Organization truly declares that 'conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and

privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required as, for example, by the recognition of the principle of freedom of association'; and

"Whereas a committee of the governing body, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the conference at its nineteenth session, unanimously reported that it would be desirable to include in the agenda of an early session of the conference 'the question of safeguarding the right of association of individual workers'; and

"Whereas the conference desires soon to enter upon the consideration of this subject with a view to taking some formal decision;

"Therefore, the conference requests the governing body to consider including in the agenda of the next annual session of the conference the item of the safeguarding of individual workers in the exercise of their freedom of association from pressure by private employers on account of their joint participation in labor activities which are lawful for individuals acting singly."

At this session of the conference reference is made to mechanization. In truth, what strikes any observer about the deliberations of this world economic parliament is the sameness of pattern as far as economic conditions go in every nation of the earth, with similarity of solution. Mechanization and rationalization are words on the lips of all delegates. Employers speak of labor-saving machinery and labor speaks of labor-destroying machinery. It must be admitted that the resolutions of the American delegation have gone to the heart of questions that are uppermost in the United States, and also reach deep into the politics of every country in the world, including Germany and Italy. The resolution on technological unemployment is as follows:

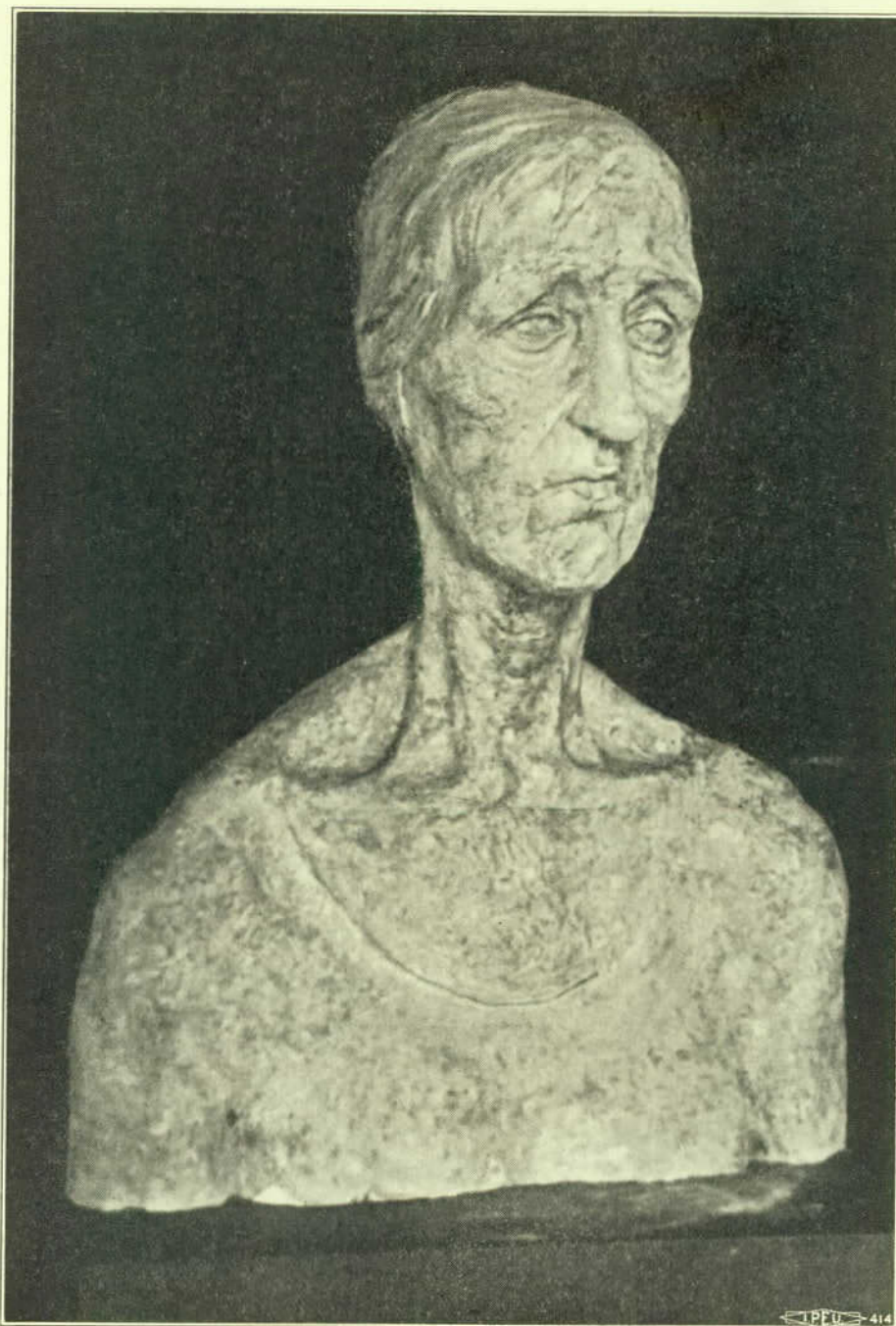
"Whereas the presence of a large body of unemployed workers throughout times of prosperity—the 'hard core of unemployment'—was recognized as a major social problem in many industrial countries even before the present depression;

"Whereas in the economic recovery now proceeding in many countries re-employment appears to be lagging behind rising production, thus pointing toward a continuance of serious unemployment of a structural rather than a cyclical type;

"Whereas many countries concerned about the extent and persistence of this type of unemployment and interested in taking measures to combat it are desirous of obtaining more knowledge of the character and causes of unemployment in general and of so-called 'technological unemployment' in particular;

"Therefore, the conference requests the governing body to direct the International Labour Office, in proceeding with its systematic studies of unemployment, especially to inquire into the effects of technological progress upon employment, and to indicate the different measures

(Continued on page 304)



THE SHARE-CROPPER WOMAN
By PETE KEEP

Art has another function besides idealizing its subject. It has a social function, namely, to reveal the very soul of the subject. This young artist (see Magazine Chat) has captured the hopelessness, anguish and misshapen life of the share-cropper woman.

Unique Co-operative Paper Great Success

“WHEN we are getting three meals a day we don't appreciate food. When the meals stop, bread tastes good. ‘Labor’ holds some such relationship to the trade union movement as the staff of life does to the table. It has been an absolute necessity and yet it is not fully appreciated, and would not be unless it discontinued, God forbid.”

Thus spoke a veteran trade unionist to the writer during the strike in the southwestern section of the United States. He had been a reader of “Labor,” the international labor weekly, since its establishment in 1919 and he swears by the publication that fights consistently and perpetually for labor's rights.

“Labor” has become an accepted part of the national labor scene, but because it is accepted and is an established institution, trade unionists are inclined to forget that here is an example of a co-operative, non-profit venture in the precarious field of publishing—probably unique throughout the world. It is probably the most widely read labor publication in the world except possibly the London Daily Herald, the quasi-official organ of the British labor movement. The Herald, be it remembered, was founded by labor people with labor money, but could not go forward on that basis and is now operated by a private corporation, upon the board of directors of which labor leaders sit. It is a successful labor paper.

When one begins to speak of the influence of “Labor,” he must speak in terms of hundreds of thousands of subscribers. It is said that “Labor” has more readers in Canada than any publication, even Canada publications. It reaches every corner of the United States. Being a protegee of the railroad unions, it is passed from train crew to train crew and its influence is probably beyond the influence of most publications which have an equal circulation. It is the only labor publication that rivals and influences such capitalistic colossi as the Saturday Evening Post and Liberty.

Anti-union politicians fear “Labor” as they fear justice. “Labor” has a system of punishing them.

“Let's see what ‘Labor’ says about it” a by-word among unionists of North America. Accepted as authority, few appreciate great accomplishment of founders.

It is a simple, practical, democratic system. It will be used this campaign year. “Labor” gets out special editions for Senators and governors who are bona fide labor representatives. Its special editions run from 250,000 to 500,000. They are carefully transported into the state in question and carefully circulated

by labor folk themselves so that every voter in the state is touched by the accurate and vivid reportings of congressional or gubernatorial records. Many a doubtful election has been swung by these special editions.

The editors of “Labor” know their jobs. They are trained newspaper men. They know how to report. They know how to get the facts. They know how to write, and woe be it to malefactors in office when “Labor” begins to tell the tale. These special editions can not be bought. They come easy to men like Senator Norris whose long and faithful record can be scanned by every citizen gratefully. They can not be purchased for love or money by those people's representatives who sing siren songs at election time and vote with big business the rest of the term of office. To the friendly labor candidate these special editions cost not one cent. They are paid for out of the reserves built up by this profitable, non-profit newspaper.

Beautiful Plant in Operation

“Labor” is housed in its own modern plant, on its own property, a stone's throw from the national capitol. There is something symbolic in this dignified white stone building as it looks out over the broad campus of the national capitol. The windows at times appear like the wide-open eyes of a very honest editor who sees all and knows all and who can never be corrupted. The building is modern and it is adequate, but there is nothing fussy or fancy about it. It is like the editor himself—plain, substantial, adequate. Edward Keating has been editor of “Labor” since its establishment in 1919. (The first edition of “Labor” was October 4, 1919.) Everybody calls Mr. Keating “Ed.” He served in Congress from Colorado during the exciting Wilson administration. Prior to that he had been a successful and practical newspaper man from Denver and Pueblo, Colo., a state that took its politics seriously but which knew class warfare in its harshest aspects and knew what it was to have its citizenry



A BUILDER

Edward Keating, editor of LABOR, has created an influential authoritative labor publication serving the labor movement of Canada and the United States.



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WILLIAM P. NEVILLE

The multitudinous business affairs connected with a great newspaper, including circulation, finance, purchasing, office and printing, are handled by Bill Neville for LABOR.

crushed under the heel of great corporations owned by Rockefeller and others.

Keating knows Congress. He knows its artful and devious inside politics. He probably knows more congressmen by their first names than any other man in Washington. He can assemble within an hour more brain-power from the halls of Congress in his own small office than probably any other single individual in Washington. To Keating probably more than to any other one man belongs the distinction of building up the labor bloc in Congress and there is an effective labor bloc. When one thinks of "Labor," one thinks of Ed Keating, but one also thinks of Bill Neville. Bill is business manager of the publication. He is a railroad man, a member of the Railway Clerks union. No edition of "Labor" has been missed or late since that first historic issue of October 4, 1919. The business machinery of the publication runs smoothly. One is not aware of it because Bill Neville is a modest, self-effacing person who gets things done without fuss and bother.

Arrived With Change in Ideas

The paper arrived out of a swirl of stormy new ideas in the railroad unions in 1919. At that time, it will be recalled, railroad men were interested in a plan of the nationalization of the railroads which owed its authorship to Glenn Plumb. The Plumb Plan provided for the setting up of a corporation upon which government, private capital and labor had representatives. This corporation was to operate railroads and provide for both the advantages of private initiative and government ownership and control. It is significant that the Plumb Plan has not died out in all these years and recently the railroad unions have

opened an office in the "Labor" building looking toward the passage of legislation that would mean the nationalization of the railroad system. Bill Neville was interested in the Plumb Plan League and was operating a small paper called "Railroad Democracy" soon after the great war. It was then decided that the full force of this educational campaign could not be achieved without a permanent publication and "Labor" was the result.

"Labor" was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with the following incorporators:

Herman E. Wills, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lucius E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William H. Johnston, Washington, D. C.

Edward H. FitzGerald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

James P. Noonan, Washington, D. C.

John J. Dermody, Washington, D. C.

William P. Neville, Washington, D. C.

"Labor" was incorporated as "Labor Cooperative Educational and Publishing Society." The incorporators, it will be noted, were heads of railroad unions. Mr. Noonan was the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is a pure co-operative—probably purer even than those set up under the famous Rochdale plan because no stock

is sold under the co-operative provisions of this society but only certificates, and no formal dividends to stockholders are ever paid. The certificates of ownership are owned by unions themselves. But dividends are paid; they are paid to subscribers, and this is a record of great accomplishment. In 1920 the yearly subscription price was \$2.00 when the entire membership of any given union subscribed. In 1921 this was reduced to \$1.50. In 1922, to \$1.00. In 1925, to \$.75, and in 1928, to \$.60. With this record of paying dividends to subscribers "Labor" still has been able to erect its own building, equip its own modern plant and build up reserves that are testaments to the practice of co-operation. It has been able also to pay its staff decent going wages and to pay its unionized employees better than the union wage scale at times, and it has used its influence to build up better conditions for printers throughout the city of Washington.

In recounting this story of the success of a great co-operative newspaper, reaching probably 5,000,000 readers a week throughout all the towns and cities of North America, one should note the presence of such able writers as Budd L. McKillips, William Kelley and Albert Jenkins. Keating is a writing editor and every week contributes vitally to

(Continued on page 306)



This handsome, but modest, building houses the newspaper of the railroad unions. Symbolically it faces the United States Capitol.

Good Books That Labor Can Buy

DOES labor read? Many established publishers in the United States say no. They consider the labor markets for good books about zero. This is a tragic fact for publishers, if true, inasmuch as there are about 45,000,000 gainfully employed workers in the United States—when employed. If this market be closed, it leaves the reading public confined to intellectuals and a sprinkling of the middle class.

In view of the fact that 100,000 copies of any book sold marks it as a best-seller of national significance, the publishers are probably right in their analysis of the present market. Even 25,000 copies of a non-fiction book is considered a tremendous sale and this is a pretty severe commentary upon the literacy of the American citizen. It also leaves the movies as the preeminent source of printable information with a daily public of about 20,000,000 theater attenders. Even books written by friends of labor rarely reach into the so-called labor market. If this is the state of publishing in the United States, it is well to ask the next question, why doesn't labor read books? Everybody knows that the organized section of labor is not unintelligent. It has been asserted by good authors that the most intelligent audiences on economic questions in the United States are labor audiences. It would seem that such audiences might be induced to read books on economic and labor subjects.

Perhaps a principal reason for the sluggish market among wage earners is the high price of books. A man earning from \$20 to \$30 a week can not allow in his budget for many books purchased at \$2.50 and \$3.00 a copy. What is to be done about this situation? Well, obviously, if labor were paid a good annual income, more books could be sold at the top price, or the formula can be reversed and the price of books lowered. But the manufacturing of any printed article is not cheap. It requires expert service at the top in editing; it requires authorship, it requires excellent printing facilities with a large investment of machinery. It requires an expensive distributing system and a good slice of the retail price to retailers. Many times in this country have efforts been made to produce good books at low figures.

Other Ventures Described

The Modern Library series, begun about 1915, was successful in giving a good-looking, well-bound classic for about 95 cents. These books have been widely distributed but whether they have come to labor people in large numbers is not known.

Some years ago a publisher in Kansas by the name of Haldeman Julius produced the Little Blue Books at five cents a copy. He has announced that hundreds of thousands of these Little Blue Books have been sold, and this office has found them among the libraries of workers,

Classics and books of timely interest make National Home Library Foundation America's most interesting publishing enterprise.

but these books are abbreviated books not permanently bound and could hardly be called books of full stature.

It remained for a publishing house in Washington, D. C., to launch an enterprise that has given good books, well bound and timely books of vivid immediate interest, to the public at 15 cents



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SHERMAN F. MITTELL

and 25 cents a copy. This publishing house is the National Home Library Foundation directed by Sherman F. Mittell. Mr. Mittell is a young man barely over 30. He has entered this type of publishing with enthusiasm that has overcome all initial difficulties and made the success of book distribution phenomenal. The National Home Library Foundation exists to create home libraries.

Not long ago we visited its mailing room and saw stacks of books going to every part of the world—to China, to India, to England. In a few weeks this spring the book *Brass Tacks* by David Cushman Coyle (reviewed in December in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*) sold 100,000 copies at 25 cents each. A number of electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, purchased this book through the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*. It attracted labor's attention and it proved that labor will buy books when the price is within its reach.

The National Home Library Foundation contains 14 titles at 15 cents each. These are:

1. *Treasure Island*, Robert Louis Stevenson.
2. *The New Testament*.
3. *Green Mansions*, W. H. Hudson.
4. *The Way of All Flesh*, Samuel Butler.
5. *The Merchant of Venice*, Shakespeare (with notes).
6. *Emerson's Essays*, Ralph Waldo Emerson.
7. *Pere Goriot*, Balzac.
8. *Alice in Wonderland*, Lewis Carroll. *Through the Looking Glass. Hunting of the Snark*.
9. *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Mark Twain.
10. *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, A. Conan Doyle.
11. *Under the Greenwood Tree*, Thomas Hardy.
12. *Golden Treasury of Song and Verse*, Palgrave.
13. *Cyrano de Bergerac*, Edmond Rostand.
14. *Other People's Money*, Louis D. Brandeis.

In addition to David Cushman Coyle's *Brass Tacks*, John W. Studebaker's *Plain Talk* (reviewed in the June issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*) has established another record for quick sales. Drug stores have sold as high as 700 copies of each of these volumes in one week. A department store in Washington sold 2,600 copies of *Brass Tacks* in a week. It appears that here is a publishing venture that taps a hitherto unworked market for good books. It appears also that it has a wonderful possibility in placing at labor's command a service that could be made to produce tremendous educational values. If the authors were ready to write vividly, simply and authoritatively on questions of interest to labor and the National Home Library Foundation could finance the output, all America might be reading good books within a year.

Backed By Real Leaders

The National Home Library Foundation is a co-operative publishing concern. It is not a profit venture. The staff are paid very small salaries. Its address is 1427 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It has a large advisory board, of which Lowell Mellett of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers is chairman. Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, is a member. Florence Thorne of the research department of the American Federation of Labor, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Raymond Moley, former Assistant Secretary of State, now editor of *Today*, Benson Y. Landis of the Young Men's Christian Association, Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, Albert Einstein, the great scientist, Abbé

Dimnet, the distinguished author, and others are members.

The National Home Library Foundation is a new publishing firm. It has existed a little over three years. How carefully it has explored the new market for good books is revealed by a recent report of the trustees.

"After an exhaustive three-year study by the foundation concerning the reading habits of our people and the availability of good books we are happy to report that the United States today reflects an interest and taste in worthwhile reading matter that is comparable if not superior to that of any nation. This interest is based not only on statistics received from the country's library systems, but also from the outright purchase of millions of the classics made by the American public during the past three years. We know from the thousands of copies of Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* and Emerson's *Essays* sent to our rural sections in a year's time that an appetite for good poetry and philosophy is evident in those parts of the country hitherto considered having limited reading tastes or no easy accessibility to library or bookstore. The urban sections report an ever-increasing interest in economics, government and sociology.

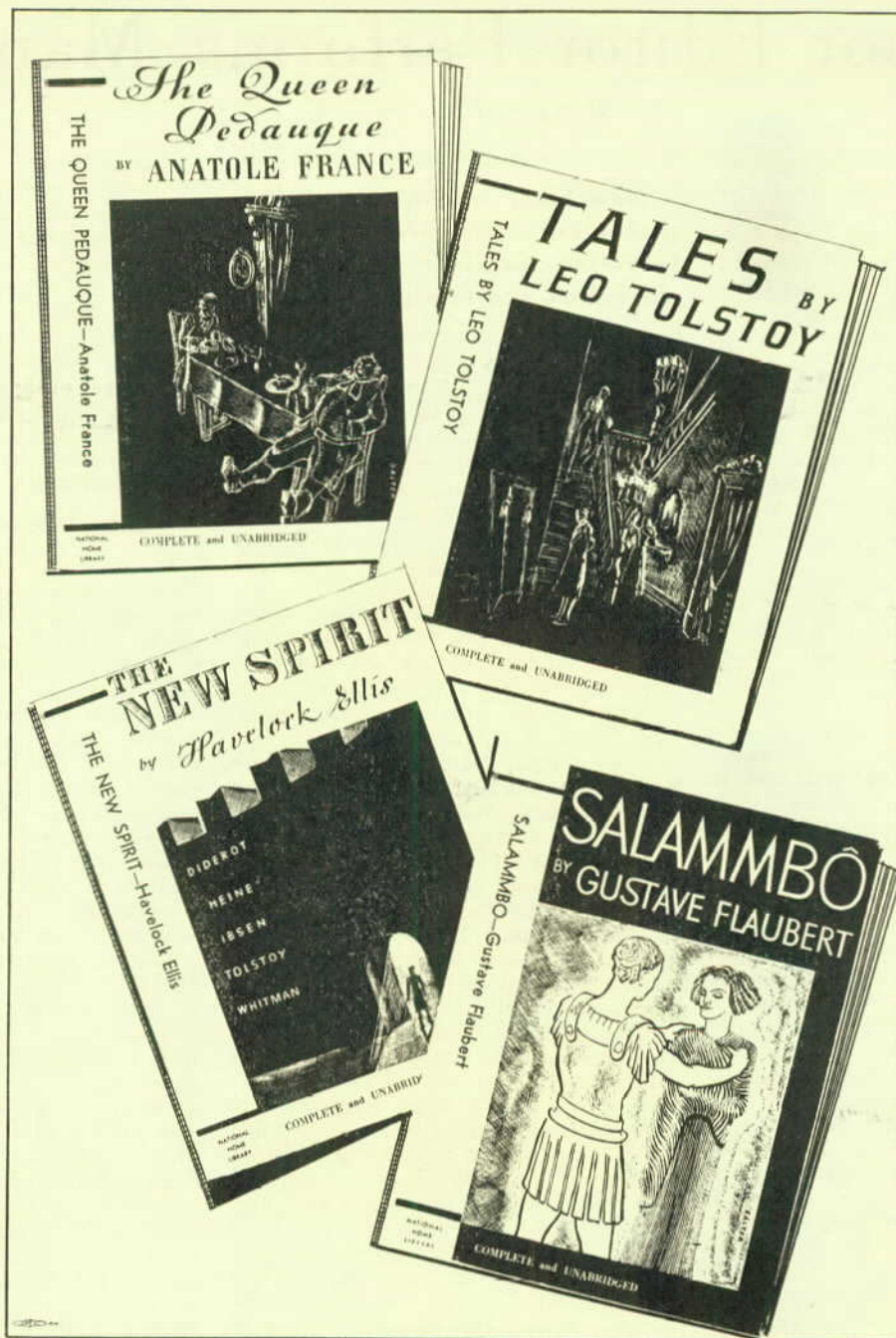
"This has been brought about in no small measure by the co-operation of commercial outlets featuring good books as part of their saleable merchandise. In fact our education may well thank industry for its vital contribution in this way to our national culture. The press, in devoting a large amount of space to literary and cultural subjects, has likewise played a large part in bringing about what may be called an American cultural re-awakening. If this continues, we shall have a well-informed and cultivated public, indispensable to a democratic nation. I am happy to report further that we today have the enthusiastic co-operation of eight organizations

representing every walk of American life participating in our home-library campaign to encourage the ownership as well as the reading of good literature.

Unusual Books Featured

"On March 5, we shall release representative works of 13 authors covering the widest possible range of the world's literary masterpieces. The following list has been approved by your advisory board which today represents 67 of the nation's outstanding authors and educators:

"*Ivanhoe*—Sir Walter Scott
 "*A Tale of Two Cities*—Dickens
 "*Hamlet*—Shakespeare
 "*Robinson Crusoe*—Daniel Defoe
 "*Conduct of Life*—Emerson
 "*Kipling's Tales*



THESE MODERN CLASSICS ARE NOW AVAILABLE AT 25 CENTS PER VOLUME.

"*Salambo*—Flaubert

"*The New Spirit*—Havelock Ellis

"*Thomas Paine's Writings*

"*The Queen Pedauque*—Anatole France

"In order to meet the crying need of schools and libraries for the classics at a price within easy reach we have arranged for special editions to be made available at a nominal sum. We feel that it is vital to the mental health of the nation that the rapid decline of book purchases by schools and libraries with depleted budgets be stopped or the nation will suffer measurably from a badly equipped student body. We have therefore provided editions to be made available for school and library use in attractively bound form at 25c per volume. These editions will be known as the 'National Home Library' Editions and arrangements are being made to make them available in every section of the country."

Mr. Mittell is searching at all times for books that will fit into the particular needs of his public. He can not always secure the co-operation of authors because the

authors' royalties are not great. Commissioner John W. Studebaker who wrote *Plain Talk* did not take a cent of money for his share in this enterprise. Mittell has found that eminent British authors, many of them professed democrats, do not care to penalize their sales in the higher brackets by co-operating with a popular distributing agency like the National Home Library Foundation.

It is believed, however, that this firm has a real future as a co-operative publishing house. The good will that it has created is tremendous. Since it is a non-profit organization, radio stations have felt that it was wise to give it free time on the air. Many newspapers have taken delight in publishing good notices of its books and authors have been willing to forego royalties in order

(Continued on page 306)

Ye Labor Editor Performs Many Jobs

By PENNELL CROSBY

IN a mid-western city, in the year 1920, a young man sat at a battered desk, pounding a typewriter. Beside the typewriter, in handy reach, was a 38 Colt revolver. The young man was assistant editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review and he was getting out the paper. His editor was in jail for contempt of court, for leading one of the most conspicuous and deliberate violations of a court injunction that can be recalled. The gun on the young man's desk was for defense against thugs and frame-up artists sent out by the open shop element to stop publication of the paper. A Minneapolis judge had granted an injunction, in a petty labor case, so drastic that it would have broken the labor movement of that city had it been allowed to stand. The editor of the Labor Review, R. B. Cramer, and officers of the Central Labor Union, called the judge's hand. They flaunted defiance of the injunction. Cramer and three others forced the judge to send them to jail, for contempt of court.

On the day their sentence was to start, 30,000 union men laid down their tools and formed into a parade. Every marcher carried a banner proclaiming that he, too, was in contempt of court, daring the judge to send him to jail, too. When the demonstration massed outside the sheriff's office he refused to accept the prisoners, saying that he had no commitment papers. It was not until a week later that the "prisoners" managed to get the sheriff to let them in jail. Despite frantic efforts of the judge to drop the fight, they insisted on serving every day of their three months' sentences. Cramer stayed in jail a day longer to make sure he was not being paroled. In the meantime, unionists struck back at the open shoppers by a strict boycott against all down-town business houses and stores. Thousands of copies of the Labor Review, conspicuously violating the injunction, were distributed from door to door by volunteers.

Six more men were cited for contempt, among them E. N. Stanchfield of the electrical workers, and Budd McKillips, the young man who carried on the job at the Labor Review office. But the judge was sick of the fight. The case was shunted around from one court to another until it could be quietly dropped and forgotten. Violations of the injunction continued but the courts did not care to pick up the red hot poker, and it is said that ever since, Minneapolis judges shy like nervous colts when asked to issue injunctions in labor cases.

Labor Press on Firing Line

The editor who went to jail, and the young man who got out the paper with a gun handy for possible interruptions, were doing their job for the local labor press. The foregoing story comprises only one of many dramatic incidents in the history of the labor press of America.

New labor weeklies are going places, but old-timers must not be forgotten for their facing guns, starvation and ridicule.

Wherever there is a vigorously conducted labor newspaper, the editor and his assistants are in a dangerous spot. They may be beaten up, framed, shot at, jailed or slandered. Or, the interests working against them may hit at the revenues of the paper, or sow the seeds of distrust, or maneuver in some way either to kill the paper, or to remove the editor from his position.

It is no wonder there are only a few hundred men in the United States who are able to take such a job and stick with it. It calls for the spirit of a crusading angel, and the physical toughness of an Army mule.

A good many labor papers come into existence as the result of a strike—some prolonged and stubborn labor struggle, when unionists grow sick with fury from false reports spread by the business-controlled daily papers, and determine that they must have their own journal of information. The editor generally appoints himself, being the one man conspicuously fitted for the job and willing to tackle it.

A labor paper cannot succeed without the confidence and support of the central labor union of its city. The unions affiliated with this body comprise the paper's main backing and subscription list. Some of the unions subscribe to the paper for each of their members. The membership of the unions and their activities are the paper's principal local news sources. Some unions appoint press secretaries to contribute weekly columns. Notices of meetings, directories of local unions, fair and unfair lists of shops, are a part of the paper's regular service to local labor.

The first duty of the paper is to report local labor news. There are several news services supplying national news of interest to labor, but the general rule is that page one is for local events particularly. The big Fourth of July picnic to be given by the plasterers' local is more important to the readers of the paper than a strike a thousand miles away. And by any journalistic standards the best paper is the one which gives the liveliest reporting of local events; useful not only to its home town readers but to labor observers and editors nationally.

The value of the news services must not be underrated, however, because they bring unionists news from other cities, and of labor legislation in Congress, of important court decisions, and a variety of other items which would come to them in the daily press either in a garbled form or not at all. The stories are

authentic, dramatic, well-written, some of them complete even to headlines. They certainly have a part in every local labor newspaper but should never predominate.

There are also papers and magazines on the exchange list which may be looked over for articles meriting reproduction. In general, we find that editors are careful in their selection and meticulous in giving credit to the source. There is an instance, however, of one labor editor whose hasty scissors led him to jail and to fame.

Clipped Editorial Brings Fame

It was during the railroad strike immediately after the Daugherty injunction had been granted. A rabid editorial appeared in one labor paper advising the strikers to violate the injunction until they had nullified it. The editor of another paper clipped it and ran it without giving credit. A judge in his town held him responsible, fined him several thousand dollars and sentenced him to jail for a year. But he never served his sentence. Labor rallied to his defense and he became a national hero. Though we are not mentioning names, we got this account from the man who first wrote the editorial.

Some labor weeklies seem to lean too heavily on the news services and have too little local news. This does not mean, necessarily, that the editor does not know what is going on, or that he is lazy. Sometimes it indicates that he is too darn busy making the news, to write it. The labor editor is the general handy man for all the unions in town. He has dozens of demands on his time that have nothing to do with getting out a paper. Local unions which have no business manager call him in to act as a trouble shooter for them; he usually sits in on meetings of grievance committees of all unions; helps to negotiate settlements; raise money; and he is called upon for a weltering flood of personal services to his "parishioners." They ask him to "ghost-write" speeches and articles; fix parking tickets; find jobs for them; write themes for their children's school classes; slogans to enter in prize contests; and to listen to all their troubles.

In the smaller papers the editor is the entire editorial staff, and he is also the advertising and circulation manager, and the business manager. A lot of jobs to keep under one hat! The paper needs advertising to supplement its revenue from subscriptions, but advertising brings many a headache. Anti-labor interests use it for a convenient club. They place their advertising in the labor paper, then threaten to withdraw it, or do withdraw it, whenever adverse comment on their activities appears.

There are constant attempts to corrupt the management of a labor paper, through threats, physical violence, some-

times through outright bribery, but usually through advertising. However, you will see, every now and then, evidences of attempts that did not succeed. A paper is running a big ad from a utility or business house and at the same time vigorously attacking the same concern in its editorial columns.

Advertisers Uncertain

Though the El Paso Electric Company was still running its regular ad in the El Paso City and County Labor Advocate, that paper did not abate using its heavy artillery against the company during the electrical workers' strike there. Soon the advertising was withdrawn. The paper cannot depend on its advertising revenues. When it seems expedient, open-shoppers will not only withdraw their own advertising but will attack other concerns whose ads have a legitimate purpose in the paper, such as shops handling union made merchandise, and other businesses friendly to labor, to get them to withdraw their advertising.

Some years ago in the middle west farmers' organizations and labor unions built up a large fund for the purpose of establishing a daily farmer-labor paper. The paper got off to a beautiful start, with its own building and fine equipment. But the expense of running a daily paper in competition with other dailies in the city demanded sizeable revenues. Advertisers gradually undermined the editorial policy. The paper was whipsawed by advertisers and banks to a point where one of the city's leading banks was able to step in and dictate. From then on it was not a farmer-labor paper.

The solution for the labor weekly is strong circulation. If unions will really give it their support to the point of putting all their members on the subscription list it will give the paper a regular income that can be relied on; it will also give the paper considerable value as an advertising medium to those shops which want the union man's trade. Unionists should give more consideration to the value of their paper to their local movement. If the rank and file will support the paper in a thorough and consistent manner, the editor's life will be a happier one, and the local movement will have a stronger ally in time of trouble.

In sizing up the small papers it is easy to pick flaws in typography and make-up as well as contents, but it is a mistake to hold the editor entirely responsible. His paper is probably published at some job printing shop—which ever shop will be the most patient when credit is needed—and he has to use the limited equipment the shop affords. Photographers, artists and such are out

SPANISH FARM WORKERS DIVIDE BIG ESTATES

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
KENOSHA TRADER AND
LABOR COUNCIL

THE KENOSHA LABOR

PAID This Issue
Circulation 7,562

A Weekly Paper Dedicated to the Interests of Workers in City and on Farm

Vol. 1—No. 32
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936
Price 10c

FOOD PRICES STAY UP DESPITE END OF AAA

Hillman, Robillard Sign Up Cab Drivers

Big Industrialists Prepare For War Against Workers

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WARN DRIVERS ON LICENSES

SHUTTLE TO ARREST THOSE WITHOUT 1936 PLATES

COLLEGE STUDENTS PLAN PEACE STRIKE

WPA Secured An Extension

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE DEBATED BEFORE LEGION

CCC Camp To Be Continued

240 NEW MEMBERS INITIATED BY EAGLES

HEARINGS BEGIN ON TIGHTENING BILL

MEATS EVEN HIGHER AFTER COURT RULING

PACKERS, NOT MERCHANTS, AT FAULT

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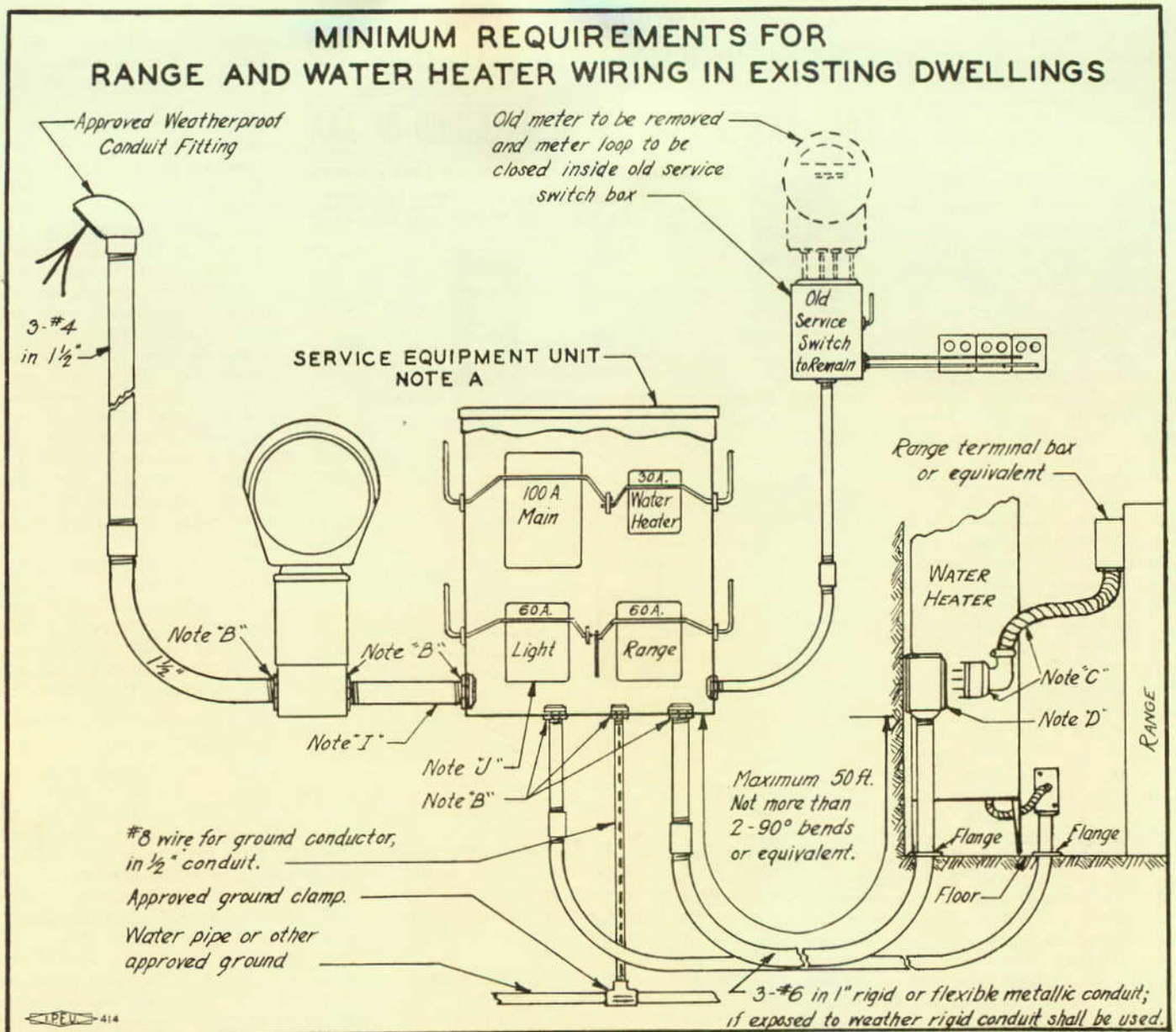
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SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

(Sent in by H. W. Huneven, press secretary, L. U. No. 418, Pasadena, as requirements established by Southern California Edison Company)

Note "A"—Service equipment unit may be installed

(a) Inside or outside family dwellings.

(b) Inside each apartment or on same floor level outside each apartment in two-family and multi-family dwellings.

Note "B"—Double locknuts and approved bushings with ground connection on all conduits as required by code.

Note "C"—"Arrow" Angle Cap No. 8295 or equivalent (40 amp-250 v.), 36 inches of 3/4-inch flexible metallic conduit and three No. 6 conductors to be furnished with range.

Note "D"—Contractor shall terminate conduit with an "Arrow" receptacle No. 7910 or equivalent (40 amp-250 v.), with ground strap No. 7913, located in center of range space and not over 18 inches from floor, except where cabinet type range is to be installed in which case receptacle is to be located 5 1/2 inches from floor.

Note "E"—Diagram is intended to show sequence of arrangement of service cable or conduit, meter, service equipment unit, etc. Variations may be made from the exact physical arrangement as shown, provided the same sequence is maintained.

Note "F"—Maximum current demand shall not exceed 100 amperes calculated as provided under local ordinance, or in the absence of

local ordinance, in accordance with provisions of the National Electrical Code.

Note "G"—Where permitted by local ordinance and in all cases where no local ordinance is in effect, service from the entrance head to the meter shall consist of one continuous length of three-conductor armored service entrance cable. Minimum size three No. 2 AWG-stranded conductors.

Service entrance cable shall be Hazard-Okonite type SE, style AEN; General Cable Corp. type SE, style A; General Electric Co. type AEIC, or other approved cables of equivalent specifications. Exterior finish on cable shall be a battleship grey paint. An approved weather head or service cap, similar to Thomas & Betts, and of non-ferrous metal, shall be attached to upper end of cable.

An approved watertight box connector, similar to Thomas & Betts, and of non-ferrous metal, shall be installed on the lower end of cable where it enters meter.

Service entrance cable shall be installed on face of building in a neat and workmanlike manner and shall be properly secured to the wall with a sufficient number of one-hole cable straps similar to Thomas & Betts; of non-ferrous metal and of the size designed to fit three No. 2 armored service entrance cable.

Note "H"—Where local ordinances have not as yet been amended to include the use of S.E.C., the service shall consist of a minimum of three No. 4 AWG rubber covered conductors in rigid iron conduit equipped with standard approved fittings. The minimum size conduit shall be 1 1/2-inch.

Note "I"—In all cases, whether service consists of service entrance cable or rubber covered wire in rigid conduit, the connection between meter and service equipment unit shall consist of 1 1/4-inch conduit not less than eight inches or more than 12 inches in length. If more than 12 inches this connection shall consist of a minimum of 1 1/2-inch conduit.

Note "J"—Lugs are provided on the service entrance switch which will enable the contractor to take care of the existing lighting switch, if of the proper size and type, may continue to be used for the lighting circuits, provided the distance from the new unit switch to where the old lighting switch is located is not more than 5 feet. In all such cases the 60 ampere lighting switch in the new unit shall be taken out, including bus bar connections, and returned to the company complete for salvage, and the lighting feeds connected direct to 100 ampere entrance switch.

Installation And Maintenance Of Neon Signs

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

Gases Used in Luminous Tubes

Neon—found in the atmosphere. Produces vivid red luminosity.

Argon—also found in the atmosphere. Used in tubes to help the conductivity. Employed in blue and green tubes.

Helium—found in uranium minerals and in the atmosphere. Produces a lavender luminosity. Used in white and golden tubes, with colored glass for desired hue.

Krypton—found only in the atmosphere and then only in minute quantities. Used to improve characteristics of tubes, without contributing any specific color value.

Xenon—found only in the atmosphere. As with Krypton, it improves operating characteristics of tubes.

Mercury Vapor—simply a pool of mercury which, with passage of current, vaporizes and offers a low-resistance path. Used in blue and green tubes.

Dynamics of popular exterior lighting presented.

tion posts as in the case of the box-type mounting. In fact, the simplest window sign may hang directly from its electrodes without other support, although it is well to have additional fine wires for purely suspension purposes. If the sign is in several sections, these must be strongly connected in both mechanical and electrical senses.

Border light tubing is generally held in place by inconspicuous stand-off insulators or elevation posts that connect with the window frame or wall, although it may also be suspended from wire supports. The high-voltage wiring is relatively simple, since connections are made

by means of spring clips, with a length of glass slipped over them for added protection. The sign-maker either installs his own sign, or supplies all necessary wiring materials together with a sketch or diagram of the connections.

Manner of Installation

When it comes to the box type or outdoor sign or tubing held on a background box or base, the installation is a matter of connecting the transformers between primary current supply and the terminals of the tubing. Such signs are usually shipped completely mounted but necessarily in sections if of any considerable size. If the installation is troublesome, the tubing proper may be shipped separately to be mounted only

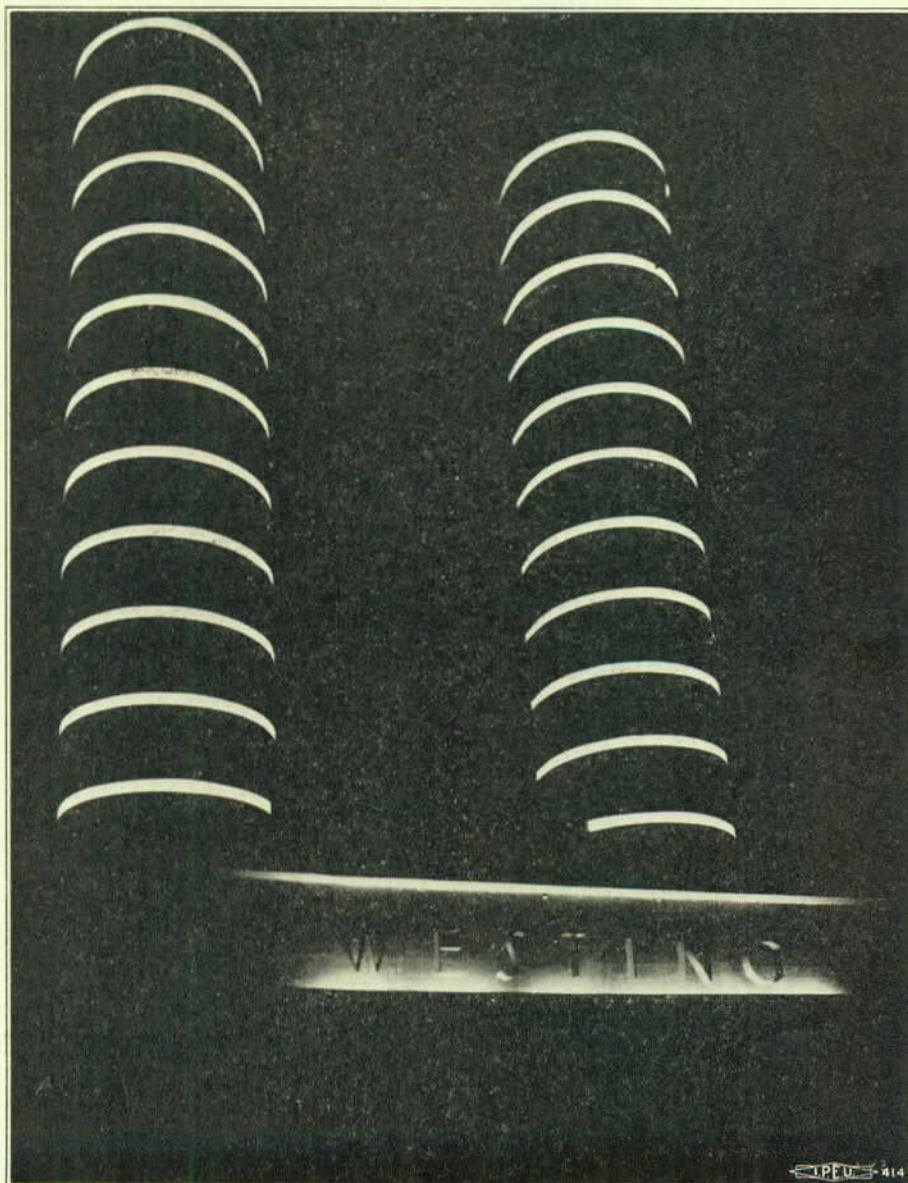
(Continued on page 309)

THE installation of neon or luminous tube signs involves the usual conventional wiring for the primary or low-voltage side of the transformer, and a simple wiring peculiar to this art for the secondary or high-voltage side.

The primary or low-voltage side usually consists of BX cable or standard wiring from current supply in the building to the sign, together with an on-off switch. If the sign is of the animated sort, usually low-voltage or primary circuit automatic switches are installed for turning all or part of the tubing on and off for the desired effects. Secondary or high-voltage switches are used for more elaborate results.

When it comes to indoor or window signs, free from moisture and weather, ordinary lamp cord may be used if the transformer is rated at 75 watts or less. Hanging transformers suspended from ceiling are usually provided with special cable or with BX for higher wattages. For a simple type of window sign, a pull-chain switch may be mounted on the side of the metal sign box or on the transformer casing proper. Such an installation is treated very much as any low-wattage appliance.

The method of mounting and wiring tubing depends upon the type of sign. In the case of border tubing for a show window, or again a skeleton lettering, the tubing must be virtually self-supporting since the different parts of the tubing cannot be held solidly by eleva-



Many of the striking effects in modernistic lighting are attained only by the flexible and artful use of luminous tubes.

Casey's Chronicles Of The Work World

By SHAPPIE

WE went back to Cleveland an' started work again. One day Terry says to me, "Say, Billy, it's time we got a little experience on power an' light work. I was talkin' to one o' the linemen on the Light an' he said they was wantin' a couple o' linemen to go out to a town a few miles away, let's go an' hit 'em up." We went an' seen the Light supe that day as soon as we quit work. He asked us a few o' the usual questions. Terry puts on that takin' smile o' his an' soon had the supe thinkin' that we was the last word as all round hikers. He says, "Come back in a couple o' days an' I'll give yuh a letter an' transportation out on a job. That'll give yuh time to draw yer pay an' settle up yer affairs." Well, we worked the two days, drew our dough, paid up our board an' caught a train the next mornin', an' landed on the new job an' went right to work. This was s'posed to be a card job payin' the scale. There was about 30 linemen on the job an' about the same number o' grunts. We was put to work on the new leads an' didn't have to handle any hot stuff fer awhile, an' by the time we come to that, we know'd enough to get by, although Terry laughed at me when I asked him about the "secretary" wires.

Right away Terry got chummy with an old lineman, named Jack Larrigan. He was an Irishman from the old sod, an' his brogue was a good match fer Terry's, an' when the two o' them got excited in talkin' about places they both know'd in Ireland the air was so thick with the brogue that it would almost stop a clock. Jack's favorite jewel o' speech was, "Be the powers o' Moll Kelly." He was a good power man an' taught us a lot about the work.

The job went along pretty smooth fer about a month an' then the company suddenly announced a cut in wages an' o' course the fellers all quit. What did the company do but bring in seven professional strike breakers. We all stayed quiet to see what would happen. These fellers herded together pretty close an' started to work away out in the suburbs. Jack happened to run across 'em an' started arguin' with 'em. He was hot tempered, but he was long past the fightin' age. He told 'em jus' what he thought of all scabs in general an' them in particular, an' it wound up by their leader, a big, tough guy weighin' over two hundred, knockin' Jack down an' kickin' in some of his ribs. Terry heard about an' he went to see Jack in the hospital where they was tryin' to put him together again. When Terry got the low down about it he was good an' plenty mad an' he says to Jack, "Me an' Billy is goin' out to see that gang tomorrow

The story of the happy guest makes good reading for everybody. What an epic scrap that was!

an' I'll promise yuh that when I get through with that big scab, he won't be fit to kick any more slats in fer any one fer awhile." Jack says, "Watch out fer them fellers, Terry, fer as soon as you gets busy with the big feller, they'll gang up on yuh." Terry says, "I got a scheme that'll be jus' one jump ahead of



F. Shapland, a pension member, makes a contribution to the organization by writing vivid reminiscences of the boomer days for the official Journal. He was long an officer of L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

'em if they tries any gangin' up," so we come away.

The next afternoon we takes a street car an' gets off about a block from where the scabs was workin'. Terry hands me a pipe case, that has a loud snap when yuh close it, an' says, "Billy, put that in yer right hand coat pocket, an' keep yer hand on it, an' when yuh get the tip from me, snap it good an' loud." By this time I was so scared that I ain't never growed any since. I says, "My G-d! Terry, a heck of a chance I'll have with yer old pipe case if that bunch o' wolves jumps me." But he jus' laughs, an' says, "You do exactly as I tells yuh an' yuh'll be jus' as safe as if yuh was in gaol."

We strolls along to where they was workin'. The big feller was on the ground doin' the bossin' an' the rest o' them, except two, was up poles near by tryin' to make out they was workin'. Terry walks up to the big feller an' says, "I believe you're the feller that makes a specialty o' kickin' in old men's slats." The big feller looks at Terry an' says, "What in the h-ll has that got to do with you? Come over into the back o' this lot here an' I'll do as much fer you!" "Yuh can't get there any too quick fer

me," says Terry. Seein' something was up the fellers come down off the poles an' the whole bunch of us went to the back o' the lot where some bushes screened us from the street. The big feller led the way, an' when we gets there he turns on Terry, an' says, "Now yuh red-headed ---! peel off yer duds an' take yer medicine." Terry turns white as a sheet, an' says, "Jus' fer that last remark yuh made I'll mark yuh fer life, an' when anybody asks yuh how yuh got them marks yuh jus' tell 'em yuh got 'em because yuh miss-named a red-headed Irishman."

They both stripped off their coats an' vests. The gang started to crowd in an' Terry says, "Stand back, yuh slinkin' cowards." They stood back a few feet an' then Terry says in a voice that has a cuttin' edge in it, "Yuh notice that lump in me pal's pocket! Well, that lump is jus' what yuh think it is, an' I'd hate to see any o'yuh start to do any dirty work, fer if he does he'll get a quick trip to where he belongs." "Ready, Billy?" "Yes," says I, an' snaps the old pipe case. When them fellers heard that loud click they didn't need to be told to get back farther. All at once the big feller made a jump an' a flyin kick at Terry that, if it had landed, would o' settled the fight right there, but Terry was keepin' an eye open an' he side steps an' the big feller goes whizzin' by. Terry turns, an' says, "Yer feet an' yer mouth seems to be about the only things yuh

got to fight with, try it again!" The big feller comes back an' this time he shoots a right straight fer Terry's face. Terry jus' shunts his head side ways an' the blow misses, but the left counter that Terry flashes doesn't miss, but lands fair on the big feller's nose an' smashes it flat an' Terry follows it up with a right an' left to the eyes. The big feller is helpless an' Terry keeps jabbin' his face until it is cut up most awful, an' all the time he keeps talkin' to him about what a dirty rat he is, an' tells him that's what he gets fer kickin' old men's slats.

The feller was jus' reelin' aroun' an' couldn't see, so at last Terry jus' deliberately plants a right cross to his jaw an' knocks him cold. Then he turns to the rest of 'em, an' says, "Any o' the rest o' yuh want to horn in on this picnic? I'd be most pleased to accommodate yuh! If yuh can't make up yer minds now p'raps yuh may later on, an' if yuh do, why jus' send a card to me legal representative an' he'll arrange a meetin' fer yuh," but nobody answered. So he said, pointing to the big feller, "Yuh'd better get a wagon an' haul that carrion to the dump yard."

(Continued on page 306)

Today's Technological America: A Close-Up

By WALTER N. POLAKOV

WE are living today in a world totally different from that of years gone by. We have emerged from the Machine Era and entered the Age of Power. This transition has altered almost beyond recognition our modes of production, our means of transportation, and our methods of communication. As a consequence of these profound changes, the economic, social and family life of the civilized world has greatly altered its pattern.

Thousands of years ago the ancient people of the Island of Lamnos used to hold a unique celebration. To honor the memory of the legendary demi-god Prometheus who snatched fire from the gods and changed the course of human civilization, they extinguished all fires for nine days until a ship brought the sacred fire from the temple on the neighboring island, and the people rekindled their hearths and furnaces and blacksmiths and housewives resumed their toil. What would happen to us, if we attempted a similar commemoration, is too horrible to fancy. Remember merely the accounts of last year's happenings in New York City when electricity became unavailable in some portions of the city. Picture a modern world with our new Prometheus fire—our electricity cut off for nine days. First of all, your electric alarm fails you in the morning; when you do arise there is no light—you grope in darkness; there is no coffee, nor toast, for there is no current for your percolator and grill; you walk down a dozen flights of stairs to find that no subways, no street cars are running for the absence of electricity; if you go afoot to your factory or office you walk up again as no elevator can run without electric power. Your machines stand paralyzed and yet there is hardly any hand work to be done; even if there is any, it is soon finished because the materials, parts, and supplies are to be furnished by power-operated machinery. Then you go home and find that food has spoiled in your refrigerator since the electricity was not there to keep it cool.

If we, as a nation, were to deprive ourselves of the uses of electricity for nine days as the ancient people of Lamnos abstained from the uses of fire, we would well nigh wipe out our civilization and exterminate over one-half of our population. City dwellers would succumb first—no water supply; no delivery of food—hunger, thirst, and pestilence would take their toll. Hordes of bewildered people would stampede to the country—not even

A noted industrial engineer paints a picture of interest to all workers.*

a Ford to drive, for it too depends on the electric spark. There are not enough wells to drink from. Where there are water reservoirs, there is no food. Where there is food of one kind there is no other kind of food; while food products, flour mills, slaughter houses, dairies, etc., are



Walter N. Polakov is an industrial diagnostician, and in this important article he takes industry apart to see what makes it run. He does not prescribe remedies.

idle, paralyzed without the activating current of electricity.

We have grown so interdependent, our whole material life is so completely conditioned by transportation that no state, county or city can possibly maintain its mode of living without available electric power. We mine copper ore in Arizona or Montana, or ship it from Chile for smelting in New Jersey, then we ship it to Connecticut for turning into hardware and ship it to Michigan to be attached to auto doors and furniture and then ship motor cars and beds back to the copper mines. We cut timber in the northwest and make furniture in the east and use it anywhere. We raise wheat in the central plains, mill the grain in Minnesota, and the farmers of Maine and of California eat bread sliced and

wrapped in wax paper by an electric machine. There is no end to these kinds of examples. No part of our country is self-sustaining under our present mode of production and no production in any part of the country is carried on without the aid of electric power.

All of these have happened within a few years. Only a generation ago the practical application of electricity for illumination was discovered and some streets in Paris were lighted by the Russian Inventor Yablotchkov. In 1881 the President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the late Robert Thurston, ventured to predict that "The distribution of power by electricity is not unlikely to prove a more important application of this wonderful force than the electric light." This dream was to come true. In 1887 all our electric utility plants sold but 175 million KWH; in 1929 the output was over 97 billion KWH—550 times more.

Indeed, the rapid application of this new form of power to all our producing and distributing activities seemingly brings within our grasp the fantasy of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. "If", wrote he, "every tool when summoned or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it, just as the creations of Daedalus moved of themselves * * *, if the weaver's shuttles were to weave of themselves, then there would be no use either of apprentices for the master workers, or slaves for the lords."

Within the last score of years or so, it actually has come to pass that the shuttles are activated by the invisible, imponderous force of electricity; spinning threads, if broken, promptly and automatically become tied, as if of their own accord, by the Godet wheels. Mighty furnaces belch tons of white-hot steel, these are rolled to any thickness, trimmed, inspected, rejected if faulty, loaded on cars for shipment and are counted by a mere touch of push-buttons. A few skilled technicians replace the labors of hordes of hard-working men.

One by one industrial establishments and whole industries are becoming transfigured into automatic or semi-automatic factories where old machines, tied by bolts to the pulleys of the steam engines of yore are utterly redesigned, sped up, driven by built-in electric motors. Their output is being automatically regulated; their working conditions are indicated by electric instruments and recorded; the quality of their work is automatically controlled. The electric self-contained machine of today bears no longer any resemblance to the hand-operated, steam-

(Continued on page 307)

*An address given before the recent convention of the National Women's Trade Union League.

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Organized
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Volume XXXV

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No. 7

Railroad Unionism The labor movement can be proud of the accomplishments of the railroad unions. In the midst of a most trying decade when the railroad industry has passed through many changes and has faced collapse, these valiant unionists have faced the problems with courage, sanity and intelligence. They have brought the only stabilizing force into an industry which has been the prey of speculators for 50 years.

The railroad unions have never been faced with the troublesome problem of how to co-operate with one another. They stand as a towering symbol of the very fundamental fact that those who work have between them a very real bond of sympathy—but sympathy is not enough. There must be the intelligence to shape the mechanics of co-operation; these 20 craft unions operate as one group and speak with one momentous voice.

They have founded and maintained a weekly labor paper that has won for itself unusual prestige. They have worked out the only real answer to company unionism, namely, union co-operative management—the transit from defensive tactics to positive contribution to railroad technique. And now it appears that these unions are about to take a tremendous forward step toward a solution of technological unemployment.

The railroads like most American industries are feeling the sway of invention, scientific management and organizational consolidation. Engines are more powerful, carry more cars, streamline trains have arrived, workers have been rapidly eliminated, reaching a total of 600,000 in the last 10 years, and now comes the problem of consolidating terminals and shops in order that greater economies can be effected. The railroad unions have said in effect: "These economies can be put through. We don't want to stand in the way of technological progress but we demand that human beings shall not be treated in the way that inanimate equipment is now treated and shall be amply provided for when the changes are put through."

The railroad unions did not merely protest. They had a plan. They made proposals to management. They moved into the Congress of the United States

with a bill. It now can be reported they have been successful and have won adequate protection for displaced workers. Workers dismissed will have the option of receiving a lump sum dismissal wage ranging from three months' full pay of those with one year's service, to a year's pay for those who have served more than five years. This will take care of the 150,000 employees who are to be let out under new plans for consolidation. Employees who are moved from town to town will have their houses purchased by the railroad company and their transportation and moving expenses paid. This is a signal victory for labor and for society. It is the triumph of the social point of view over the machine. Not only labor should applaud but the entire United States. The entire citizenship of the United States could well pay tribute to the statesmanship of the railroad unions.

What Is a Fair Tax? Like the poor, taxes are always with us. Just now they are very much with us. Occasionally we see the very obvious propaganda that movie stars have gone to Great Britain to escape the heavy income taxes imposed in the United States. This is to laugh. Americans don't know anything yet about paying income taxes. The \$5,000 a year man in the United States now pays \$80 income tax. In Great Britain he pays \$608. The \$10,000 a year man in the United States pays \$415; in Great Britain he pays \$1,620. The \$16,000 a year man in the United States pays \$1,044; in Great Britain \$3,389. The \$25,000 a year man in the United States pays \$2,489; in Great Britain, \$6,679. As we approach the very high brackets, however, the taxes in the two countries tend to coincide. This is not all. These figures are based on reports for 1935 but in April, this year, in order to carry the new armament program Great Britain has increased its income tax $23\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

So when Americans hear this talk about rich persons seeking England in order to escape taxes, they should smile broadly. And by the way, we may expect to see the income tax grow in this country. Real property for a long time has been made to bear an unfair and too heavy burden. Those who receive income should pay.

Farm Income Study Drastic examination of America's economic life goes on apace. All the uplifted hands of business men and wails of American Tories have not stopped it and will not stop it. For instance, under a joint resolution of the Congress an investigation is going forward by the Federal Trade Commission known as the Agricultural Income Inquiry. This inquiry might be labelled "We want to know why." What Congress wants to know is why do farmers get less income each year? What is the relationship of this

falling farmer income to the total problem of purchasing power and consumption? An interim report points out that only six farm products generally manufactured or processed before reaching the consumer yielded a cash income of over \$200-, 000,000 each to producers in that year. These six products were milk, cotton, cattle, hogs, wheat and tobacco. While this is true, the report goes on to say that only 22 large corporations make over 45 per cent of the gross sales of all corporations engaged in the processing of food products. That is based on 1931 studies.

The Federal Trade Commission is bound to discover valuable and important facts from which new remedies for falling purchasing power are destined to come.

Sour Foundations William James has a phrase that we would do well to remember occasionally. It is "The permanently sour foundations of life." Mad America with its gift for invention, its radios, aeroplanes, its skyscrapers, vacuum tubes, photo-electric cells and all the accoutrements of technology often forgets that man is still mortal; that though he flies, he more often walks with his feet upon the ground; that our economic life is rooted in the soil and that before man can eat he must groan and sweat.

Labor never forgets these truths. Labor composes the permanently sour foundations of life. Upon its broad shoulders is erected our vaunted civilization. Symbolically speaking, the skyline of New York City does not rest upon Manhattan's stone strata but upon the muscular shoulders of working men and women.

The depression has brought many ills and sorrows, but if it served to bring mad America back to the reality—life is founded on work—there is still hope for us.

Shall Farms Be Wired? The relationship of the private electric utilities to the very essential problem of electrifying farms is becoming increasingly clear. The private electric utilities delight to skim off the cream of the farm market by building lines in the densely populated areas, and thereby leave the less populated areas with no electric power. This, of course, is an anti-social program and simply means that America would still be the backward nation of the world when it comes to the question of rural electrification. It now trails the Scandinavian countries, France, England, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium.

This situation is forcibly revealed in what is happening down in Virginia. The Rural Electrification administrator wished to build a 400-mile system of farm lines in Virginia. The administrator endorsed a loan of nearly \$375,000 to a farmers' co-operative

in Virginia to carry out this farm program. Then the Virginia Electric Power Company, which is charging exorbitant rates in cities, horned in and asked for the right to build high lines in two sections of the area, totalling about 40 miles. Of course these sections were the densely populated sections upon which the farmers were depending for custom and return that would make up for the sparsely populated areas. The Virginia Electric Power Company seemed to have enough influence with the state commission and enough influence with certain rich farmers in the densely populated sections to win its point at least in part. It was assigned one of the populated areas.

If rural electrification is going to be a success in this country, it must withstand such hamstringing of its program by private interests and by friendly state commissions.

Striking at the Machine Vincent L. Palmisano, representative to the United States Congress from Maryland, has introduced a resolution requesting the Department of Labor to make a thorough-going investigation of unemployment caused by machine displacement. This certainly records an advance in public opinion during the last year toward a solution of industry's most important problem. The Palmisano resolution recommends that the 30-hour week be called up and passed. It goes on to say that "not as a solution of the problem, but as a primary and logical approach to the solution." The bill makes good reading: "The words, 'not as a solution of the problem' are used advisedly. Some members of your subcommittee know of their personal knowledge that in many modern industries, equipped with conveyors on production lines, the speeding up of the conveyor forces a laborer to perform within six hours more operations than he did before in eight hours. This is accomplished without additional mechanical improvements; only the motors propelling the conveyor are accelerated.

"If a laborer is unable to stand the strain, he is quickly replaced by a younger one, waiting in line and begging for a job which will keep his body and soul together as long as that body will last in the grim, gruelling contest with a fast moving mechanical monster, a mute and inexorable master of men when it should be his servant.

"The members of your sub-committee would be guilty of a crime against their consciences and against posterity were they to recommend less than above. * * * Unless we wish to contribute complacently to the creation of paupers and of physical and nervous wrecks on one side, and of an ever-increasing army of rugged criminals and unscrupulous go-getters on the other side, we should not delay with remedial measures within the Constitutional powers of our government."



WOMAN'S WORK



TRUTH OR POISON IN THE DAILY NEWSPAPER?

By SALLY LUNN

THE labor papers and magazines are telling their readers about Hearst. It's not a concerted campaign, but a series of spontaneous outbursts by editors and writers who have observed Hearst's tactics against labor. They have become so utterly fed up that they have to express themselves. This is just one more instance where the labor papers give their readers facts that the commercial daily papers do not publish. Possibly the latter are too "gentlemanly" to attack a competitor publicly, whatever they may say of him in private. Besides, they are part of the same commercial system as the Hearst publications and their own practices are not always above reproach. So it was up to the labor papers to tell their readers about this ruthlessly anti-union publisher, who smirks as he pats "the working man" on the head, who carries a knife in the other hand always ready to stab in the back.

When union men and women of Milwaukee, Wis., tramped through the snow with American Newspaper Guild strikers in a demonstration against the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News, they carried with them the sentiment of many thousands of others. There must have been plenty of others who had been aching to see some protest against Hearst. They proved it by pouring in contributions to the support of the small, new organization that dared to defy the lord of San Simeon. After several months of the strike these voluntary contributions from unions and individuals still keep the strikers courageously in the battle. It is significant that printers' unions in the newspaper field have been particularly generous. The recent report of a contribution of \$117 by the Chicago stereotypers' union is an example.

If anything were needed to prove Hearst's antagonism for union labor, this strike proves it. There is no doubt that the paper is being hit hard in both circulation and advertising revenues. But it is evident that Hearst would rather operate at a loss, allow the paper to be wrecked, rather than negotiate with his editorial employees. The strikers, newspaper reporters trained in Hearst's "hard-boiled" way of doing business, are putting up a tough battle. They tell the world, over the radio, that he doesn't want reporters organized for fear they will tell the truth. They are hitting the paper's circulation with a house-to-house canvass of Wisconsin

News subscribers to get them to discontinue the paper. Some of the other Chicago and Milwaukee papers send their subscription agents around to follow the canvassers, and pick up subscribers for themselves, if possible.

The reporters have also hit the paper's advertising revenues. At first they picketed the stores, advising shoppers to stay out of a store which advertised in the Wisconsin News, to the intense embarrassment of store executives. That was stopped by a court injunction. Then they went to work on the advertising managers of the stores. Labor sentiment is strong in Milwaukee. Some of the stores were able to drop their advertising; others, tied up by contracts, could not drop it, but stopped sending in copy. There can be hardly a person in the city of Milwaukee who doesn't know about the strike from the Guild Striker, a weekly paper which is finding a wide circulation.

In the face of such determination, and the damage to the paper (circulation is said to have been cut in half), Hearst would find it profitable to settle with the strikers and then try to recoup his losses. Instead, the management has given the strikers and a committee of other unionists named to negotiate for them, a big jerking-around. But the strike is having its effect, not only in Milwaukee. Moved by the generous support of unions, and by the realization of how badly they needed the support of other trades, the American Newspaper Guild in its convention last month voted almost unanimously to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and take its place in the great body of organized workers.

The newspaper writers are beginning to formulate in their own minds an ideal of what "freedom of the press" really should mean. They hope, some day, to be strong enough to put this ideal into practice.

And labor, through its organizations and its own papers, is taking up the cudgels against Hearst. It is recalling the facts about his long record and bringing some of the dirty spots to light. Two recent biographies, "Imperial Hearst," by Ferdinand Lundberg, and "Hearst, Lord of San Simeon," by Oliver Carlson and Ernest Sutherland Bates, are being read and reviewed.

Here are some of the facts about Hearst that are being published in labor papers:

Hearst's opposition to organization of

his employees is not new. It was earlier directed against the printing pressmen. "In Chicago the Hearst weapons of lies, deceits, armed force and journalistic fake were called out for the battle against the printers," writes Henry C. Fleisher of the Federated Press. "Their contract with Hearst was transferred to the Chicago Publishers Association. That body then called the contract void, sought to give the impression that the printers had broken it, locked out the workers and pictured the resulting strike as a reign of terror conducted by the workers." The pressmen won, "after constant and fierce battles with the man who in his columns and political speeches posed as a friend of the unions."

Conditions at the Hearst mines are reported as appalling. When the Western Federation of Miners tried to organize the Homestake gold mine, a mob composed largely of foremen from the mine was sent out to raid the plant of the labor newspaper, "The Lead Register," and smashed the presses.

Newsboys delivering Hearst papers are said to be exploited to the hilt, and the papers consistently oppose the national child labor amendment. Hearst editorial employees receive a lower scale of pay than those on other comparable publications.

William Randolph Hearst is a "sold" admirer of Adolph Hitler. The deal was consummated in 1934 between Hitler and Hearst in the former's secluded Bavarian retreat. The Nazi government is said to be paying \$400,000 a year for the use of Hearst's International News Service. Hearst also receives special stories from Germany and exclusive interviews with Hitler. In other words, he is Hitler's American news agent. This profitable arrangement accounts not only for Hearst's sympathetic attitude toward fascism, which extends to fascist Italy, but also for his violent hate of Soviet Russia.

Hearst is recognized as the instigator of the Spanish-American War, and fomenter of strife against Mexico. It is interesting in this connection to recall the part played by the late Samuel Gompers, who gave his life to the service of labor, and his lifelong opposition to Hearst. Gompers is credited with having done a great deal to avert war with Mexico and to nullify Hearst's sabre-rattling.

A writer who was closely associated with Hearst for many years declares

(Continued on page 304)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Here we are with a bit of news from our auxiliary. First of all let me correct the Journal in the article that listed us among the newly-formed auxiliaries. It is quite the contrary, as we are no doubt one of the oldest in existence. We were organized in the year of 1925, March 1, to be exact. Our auxiliary was very active until the first years of the depression when so many of the electrical workers were unemployed and their wives naturally wanted to be at home with them, so gradually many of the auxiliary members stayed away, however, not because they had lost interest in the organization. But at this time we are again one of the most active auxiliaries in the state.

We are growing by leaps and bounds. Ten new members were obligated this month at our business meeting, Tuesday, June 2, by our president, Mrs. H. A. Hood. Other officers are: vice president, Mrs. Art G. Ellis; first vice president, Mrs. Lee Burnett; recording secretary, Mrs. Carl Laurcella; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Duclos; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. G. M. Burkart; parliamentarian, Mrs. C. J. Foley. Our auxiliary has a business meeting the first Tuesday of each month and a social meeting the third Tuesday. On social day two of the members act as hostesses. They are selected alphabetically.

The auxiliary has co-operated at all times with Local Union No. 716 in helping to plan its picnics and entertainments as well as matters of more importance. Houston was fortunate enough to have the state convention of the American Federation of Labor the week of May 11, and again the auxiliary members worked untiringly and in perfect harmony with the electrical workers to help entertain the delegates and their families. As one of the delegates to this convention the writer had the privilege of meeting many of the out-of-town delegates and visitors. Among the list were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Williams is president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers, and personal representative of William E. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Loie Ingram, and many others whom no doubt a lot of you know, were here. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were very happy to be back home again. You know there is never a place like home, and we were very glad to see them.

We should like to hear from some of the auxiliaries with some of their suggestions. We will welcome good advice at any time, as there is always room for improvement in any of our organizations. We shall co-operate with any of you wherever it is possible, and we want the sisters of the auxiliary to feel welcome at any time to visit our auxiliary when in Houston. We have a very active membership, a group of ladies you will enjoy being with. They are all very enthusiastic over the progress and growth we have enjoyed for the past year, and with their many untiring efforts and loyalty to the cause we are sure to continue our increase in membership and progress in the many plans we have outlined.

I will continue to send in reports from this auxiliary, and will be most anxious to read your reports. There are always some very highly constructive and interesting articles in the Journal from the sister members. I read them all.

Wishing all of you the best of luck and

that we may have the pleasure of meeting and being with you sometime, I remain your sister member,

MRS. ART G. ELLIS.

Editor's note: While we are sorry for the error in listing Houston as a new auxiliary, we are glad it brought forth such a fine report and interesting letter.

THE LABEL'S THE THING

By ELLA HOWARD

I sit and dream at night within my haven's walls,
After I have worked and slaved in union overalls.
Invest in union products, friends, the label is the thing.
My wife is doubly mine—she wears a union wedding-ring.
My cigaret is mellow, mild, and tastes just right to me,
Because it's union-made, you know, and so it's made to be.
And when I go to bed I rest happy and feeling right
In chic pajamas unionized to keep me thru the night.

(Mrs. Howard is the wife of a member of L. U. No. 3.)

Look for These Labels!

Good news! There are two new union labels, both of them on articles customarily bought by women. See if you can find them next time you go shopping.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers have adopted a re-designed union label which may now be found, printed on heavy linen or satin, in union made women's cotton wash dresses. Soon, it is hoped, this label will appear in silk dresses, children's clothes, and other women's apparel. But right now when you are replenishing your summer wardrobe with wash dresses, is a good time to get acquainted with this label.

It bears the words, "International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L." and a shield with the words, "Union Made" above an eagle, and two clasped hands.

When you buy chinaware or pottery, ask the saleswoman if she has some with the label of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The pottery industry

(Continued on page 304)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Watermelon Pickle

By SALLY LUNN

Here's a real old fashioned favorite. Do make some pickles next time you have watermelon! With this recipe you're sure of good results. Note that the spices are tied in a bag and dropped into the boiling syrup, then removed before the pickles are placed in the jars. White sugar is used as it gives a lighter colored pickle than does brown.

4 pounds watermelon rind	10 small pieces stick cinnamon
Lime water made with 2 quarts	1 pint water
cold water and 2 tablespoons	4½ pounds granulated sugar
lime	2 tablespoons whole allspice
2 quarts vinegar	2 tablespoons whole cloves

Select a rind from a firm, not overripe melon, and before weighing trim off green skin and pink flesh. Cut in inch cubes and soak 2½ hours in limewater. Drain, cover with fresh water, cook for 1½ hours, or until tender, and add more water as it boils off. Let stand overnight in this same water and next morning drain. Bring to the boiling point in the vinegar, 1 pint of water, sugar and spices tied loosely in cheese cloth. Add the drained watermelon rind, and boil gently for 2 hours, or until the sirup is fairly thick. Remove the spice bag, pack the watermelon pickle in sterilized glass jars, seal airtight, and store in a cool place.

Two Ways of Operating a Union

FROM THE TOP: by a boss, who makes all decisions, and who regiments millions into a struggling herd.

FROM THE BOTTOM: by thousands of thinking members who co-operate with each other, develop policies, put them into effect, and delegate powers to a central managerial office of trained leaders.

WHICH TYPE DO YOU WANT?

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been traditionally a union of the second type.

The International Office is an office of service—not a dictatorship.

It seeks to provide local unions with tested experience, pooled information, invaluable plans, important data, and driving force.

EVERY MEMBER IS IMPORTANT

Every member has a part to play. What can you do to advance the organization?

1. Read your official Journal each month.
2. Send in your weekly research report to your local union office.
3. Write for the Journal on any practical, outstanding subject.
4. Attend weekly meetings.
5. Think.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a great organization. Developing along its traditional lines, it will become greater.

It Depends Upon You, Mr. Union Man



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The A. Bentley Co., after about 40 years, has at last seen the light and has signed up 100 per cent with organized labor. If they are as strong for union labor as they were against it in the past, we will have a firm about which there will be no complaints. They will be a most welcome addition to our rapidly growing list of fair contractors. Times have improved greatly for most of the boys since the school work got under way. Some of them are still able to go fishing on week days, while the rest of us do ours on the week-end holiday, as we do not work on Saturday with the five-day week.

The Chevrolet Co. moved part of its equipment to an Indiana town after a strike last fall. The stuff is now being moved back, due, as the company claims, to the better feeling between labor and capital created by the peace board. This board is part of the Toledo Plan which got so much publicity last year. They have also announced a plant expansion that will increase the number of employees by 50 per cent.

Our Zoo Control Board knows how to spend money to get what it wants. With a sum of \$68,000, they have acquired buildings and improvements valued at \$2,000,000. The WPA furnished all the labor and some of the material. The rest was salvaged from buildings being torn down to avoid the high taxes. When the program of building is finished it is expected that Toledo Zoo will be second to none in this country.

There are a good many of the readers of the JOURNAL who think of this city as a little inland town of not much importance. It may be a surprise to them to learn that Uncle Sam has spent over \$3,000,000 in improving the harbor of this city. The channel in the Maumee River has been dredged to a depth of 26 feet, which is deep enough to allow the majority of ocean going vessels to drop anchor in Toledo. Since the opening of navigation this spring there have been 69 vessels of foreign registry enter and leave, with a total tonnage of 1,140,050. These figures are those of foreign vessels only. Ten of this number came from Sweden, which you'll admit is some distance from here. If and when the St. Lawrence Waterway project goes through, you want to keep your eyes on this burg. If it had not been for the short-sightedness of the powers that bossed this city for the past 40 years, this town would be in the position that Detroit holds commercially.

We learn from sources usually reliable that "Pooch" Maher has sworn off mooching his cigarettes and that it will henceforth be safe to pull out a fresh pack in his presence.

Our local previous to the depression held an annual picnic for the members and their families. We are going to resume them again this year and preparations are being made now for such an event, to be held the first Saturday in August. We expect to have the members of the linemen's local go in with us on the affair and make it a joint picnic. That is also something which has never been attempted before, although there is no reason for the same, as the two locals always maintained friendly relations.

As the old mercury is making a vertical

READ

Supreme Court has gone too far, by L. U. No. 642.

More about journeymen licensing, by L. U. No. 326.

Electricians win labor honors, by L. U. No. 734.

Busy times on Canadian railroads, by L. U. No. 561.

What stories we have to tell! by L. U. No. 104.

Selling the I. B. E. W. in Massachusetts, by L. U. No. 761.

And all the other activities of live-wire locals from coast to coast, by their correspondents.

climb while I write this, it's about time I signed off until another month rolls around.

BILL CONWAY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, fellows, here it is crabbing season, and do I like it! And, listen world, Maryland crabs and oysters are the finest. Fishing in the Chesapeake Bay is the hobby of many of our members, especially "Woodruff." You know, a lunch and the ginger ale and other tonics make one fish look like two, etc.

Local No. 28's sympathy to the members of John Brenner's family; a very fine boy, but had a few years of illness. We know he is resting peacefully today.

The season has been exceptionally good as regards earning opportunity. Charleston, W. Va., has about 20 of our men; thanks to their local, and we hope to reciprocate. Our best wishes to all the boys there. Slim Manel, of parts unknown, received your card and lost the address, and the same of Herman Day's card.

Union Job at Galveston Beach

Eddie DeLany, proprietor of the Home Electric Shop of Galveston, Texas, an I. O. member of the Brotherhood, points with pride to the recently completed Coronado Courts buildings at Galveston Beach. This development includes 32 detached buildings, of English style, containing 82 apartments, grouped around a central court. Andrew Fraser, A. I. A., was architect and supervisor.

Brother DeLany had the contract for wiring and furnishing the fixtures and fans. He says, "This job was done by 100 per cent union labor and we are proud of it."

Now, for the benefit of you out-of-towners, I give you the results of the election of officers for the ensuing two years; however, I will not give you the number of votes as it is not ethical. President, R. Forrest; vice president, A. C. Hoffman; recording secretary, Ed. Garmatz; financial secretary, T. J. Fagen; treasurer, H. E. Knoedler; business representative, Carl Sholtz; examining board, J. McCauley, C. C. Thompson and H. Reuter; executive board, H. S. Melchoir, J. E. Parks, J. Young and H. Brooks.

And now I am writing in the interest of Local No. 865, of the B. and O. Railroad, which hasn't written a letter for this JOURNAL as far as I can remember. Harry Doyle, general chairman, with the assistance of Brother Morse Stuart, Mount Clare Shops, has been very busy and persistent in securing Maryland state electricians. So far they have withdrawn from Local No. 28 approximately 30 electricians. This is nothing to be sneezed about. It shows the co-operation between the two local unions. Fellows, we are grateful to you and expect to extend our many thanks in the same manner. Why don't you write and explain what you are doing, instead of letting me do it? Are you too exclusive? No harm! I have been called for making a possible remark regarding railroad men on the Berwyn job. If I have hurt the feelings of anyone on this job, tell me what you are, why you are, and why you told me to mind my own business, but be a man and do it off the job and save any possible trouble.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local No. 104 is so productive of things to fill these letters with that here is quite a list piling up here. Will someone please declare a vacation for L. U. No. 104 so that a chance can be given these letters to catch up with them? To be sure, a number of items from that list can be written about at one time, but would this be dealing justly with each and every one of these matters? When our officers have put years of time in on some of these things, is it fair to give them no more prominence than a paragraph or two in these letters? We have one of the oldest labor organizations in the country and one of the best, and can the things pertaining to it be passed over with but a remark or two? And a large part of our membership have grown hoary in their service to L. U. No. 104, and do not these men deserve mention of more than a few lines in our official JOURNAL? Can one or two or a dozen letters justly tell of the experiences our officers have had and are having in pursuit of the duties of their offices? You should see the attention that is given them when they submit the report of their offices at our regular meetings. The rapt attention is given not necessarily because the reports have to do with our jobs and the well-being of our beloved L. U. No. 104, but because of the dramatic incidents, the tragedy and sometimes the comedy those officers are forever getting mixed up with in the doing of the business of the local. Let us hope that someday someone will take it into his head to write up these gentlemen, so that a little bit of the honor and the glory due them may be

definitely and officially given to them. So then, how can these letters keep up with the doings of L. U. No. 104 and still give due prominence to each and every one of them?

Until a better plan presents itself, mention of a number of these matters will be made here and now, and later on as the occasion permits more lengthy accounts will be given of the more prominent ones. One of the things that has kept the entire organization in the fever of excitement for quite a while is the situation involving the trolley car, the gasoline bus and the trolley bus. L. U. No. 104 has spent some uneasy months watching that situation while our officers have been fighting like heroes to turn the tide of it toward L. U. No. 104. That our officers have succeeded and the tension relieved is the tale to be told. As you know, the trolley cars have been disappearing from our streets. Why? Who knows? Perhaps modern business with its big idea of great profits to the few and tough times to the many could tell a few things. However, it would not have been so bad if the cars were substituted by the trolley bus. But oh, the consternation of the local when it was seen that it was the gasoline bus that was gradually pushing the trolley cars off the road. This act really touched the vitals of No. 104. What did it mean but fewer power stations needed, a shutting down of substations and line work cut to the minimum. Also, operators, linemen, cable-splicers, metermen and groundmen on relief—not a very comforting thought for L. U. No. 104's contemplation. But as is usually the case, a lot of us were simply borrowing trouble for ourselves. If we had had the full confidence in our officers and some of our more prominent members that we should have had our fears would have been nil. As it turns out now the trolley bus is running in Cambridge, a part of greater Boston; other lines are being constructed and contemplated; our expectations are for a regular network of these routes all over Boston and vicinity, and everybody is happy. But a more complete story of this romance must wait on future letters.

What a story L. U. No. 104 has to tell of its fight with the powers that be over the automatic substation! The first few chapters of this story have been written and they are not so good, especially to us. But you know a story more or less goes like that. Besides being packed with action the first part has got to show tough going for the hero and his cause. If the breaks weren't against him the story wouldn't be the thriller it should be. At the beginning we must be fearful for him and his cause, but oh! the singing and dancing and the general rejoicing there is as the story winds up for its final chapter with the hero a successful hero and his cause a grand and glorious success. Just watch and see what L. U. No. 104 does to those automatic substations that are robbing us of our jobs! But more of this later.

Recently Locals No. 104 and No. 326 sponsored a bill in the general court of Massachusetts for the licensing of linemen and station operators. We figured this a most excellent way to insure the public and the worker against accidents from electric shocks and burns and perhaps electrocution and also to take the uncertainty out of many of our jobs. This was L. U. No. 104's first attempt at anything like this and while our success was only partial still we feel that the lessons we learned and the things we found out more than paid for the effort put forth. L. U. No. 104 is extremely grateful to those friends of both locals who stood with us in this fight, with nothing to gain for themselves, fought for this cause as though it were their own. We wish to call them by name so that labor men everywhere would know by name if not by acquaintance these men who have proved

such true friends to organized labor and the things it sponsors. Our very worthy International Vice President gave a wonderful account of himself during all the proceedings. That commanding personality of his and the forceful and very convincing manner of speech of his coupled with what he said before the committee spoke volumes for that bill of ours. And even though he knows the high esteem in which he is held by both officers and members of L. U. No. 104, and the gratitude we have towards him, still No. 104 thanks him now for the splendid way he helped in this late endeavor of ours. Of course, L. U. No. 104 is justly proud of the officers of both locals and is indeed pleased with the way they handled all the details attendant on this bill. There is also thanks due to numbers of members of the two locals who gave time, money and effort freely to this cause. What an honor list of names will appear some day in one of these letters and how the letter will sparkle all over with the gems pendent on those names. What a fine thing it is to see your friends rallying to your support at a time when you need them so much.

But there is another side to this matter, and in justice to Local No. 326 and No. 104, mention, perhaps mere mention, must be made of it. Of course, we should have been disappointed had the big companies not had their representatives at the several hearings on the bill to oppose us. They were there and plenty of them, too. From their legal staff down through the officers, through the bosses down to the humblest employee, they were all there and with their lunches. When we saw the large crowd of employees both from Boston and vicinity and from different sections of the state, our hearts went out in pity to them for the way they had to sell their souls for the price of their jobs.

Pretty tough conditions these days when a bill is presented to the legislature for the emancipation of the workers and these same workers are forced to oppose it. Our disgust got out of bounds when we found glad-hand members of the legislature putting every obstacle imaginable in the way of this proposed statute of ours. Oh, the funny stuff that human nature is made of! But this was not the worst of it. We hid our faces in shame among the folds of our garments when we saw a member of a sister local stand up before that large gathering and in loud voice denounce our bill. This was the unkindest cut of all.

Crimes

(Tune: Smiles)

There are crimes that make us feel like shudd'ring,
There are crimes that turn our blood to ice,
There is murder duly meditated,
There's a crime to mention's hardly nice;
There are mobs of racketeers and con men,
Those who peddle dope or tote a hidden gat;
But there's one no man can ever sink to
Without turning from man to rat.

There are dips and snatchers lurking in the byways,
And gorillas who for modest fees
Are disposed to crack your skull wide open
Like a busted ball of Edam cheese.
There are crimes by guys who never had much chance,
But the lowest man who breathes would rather die
Than to turn against his fellow-beings,
Than to sign up to stool and spy.

However, like the seventh round in that late Schmeling-Louis fight when we thought it was the beginning of the end for Schmeling, but in reality, as we found out later, was just a time of quiet preparation by Schmeling for the Louis knockout. So, it is now with this legislative draft of ours. At this time, when defeat is so apparent, L. U. Nos. 326 and 104, with all the information they have gleaned, are quietly and steadily making the necessary preparation that will this time make our license bill a law of the land. But enough of this matter for this time. In the very near future a whole letter will be devoted to this our first brush with the courts of legislation for we learned many very interesting and profitable things which are quite worthy to be passed on to other readers.

That vacation should still be declared for L. U. No. 104, because there are six items on that list yet to be heard from. In the meantime the only thing to be done to this letter is to put on the end of it "finis."

HAM.

L. U. NO. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 194 had one of those old time meetings this week, nearly 100 per cent attendance. The reason for this, of course, was the election of officers and also to make final arrangements for our picnic and dance, including solids and refreshments. Naturally, every one was there to recommend his brand of beer. But the committee will leave this matter up to Jimmie Meeks, whom we all consider an authority on good beer and wine.

Several years have elapsed since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL, so I think it in order to first acquaint you with the officers of this union. However, they are not new, for they were all re-elected by a large vote in appreciation of the fine work that has been accomplished during the past two years. Frank Manning will "wheel the gravel" for another two years as our president. Brother Staton Thomas will pinch hit for the president as his able vice. Brother C. R. Carle was re-elected to hold that responsible job of financial secretary and business manager, and Carle is the boy who can do it and get results. K. K. Keeley, better known as "Ku Klux" Keeley, will keep down all the records as our able recording secretary. Bennie Waitts, Eddie Trogel, R. F. Thoman, K. K. Keeley, and myself were all elected on the

executive board. Pistol totting Jack Samford for the sixteenth consecutive year will be our inspector, assisted by F. O. Brown and Martin Kelly, the foreman. Brothers E. C. Nickols, Frank Camus, K. K. Keeley and Rudy Thoman will be on the examining board, and Brother, when you get by them you are a good one. Keeley reserves all rights to question you on Article 9. Rudy Thoman is the boy who keeps our money; he has been on this job for four years and is very popular with the entertainment committees. After reading this over you can see that most of the home boys are still here.

Our business agent, Brother C. R. Carle, has been rather busy during the past two months. In addition to his regular electrical troubles, he is secretary of the Louisiana

State Federation of Labor and at the present time our state legislature is in session and that means plenty of work trying to get labor bills passed. I do believe that Louisiana will have some good labor laws after this session is over.

The biggest job our local will try to do this year will be to try to create an electrical inspection department for all parishes (counties to you). I think every local should make a drive to see that all work done outside of the city limits should be inspected. This class of work is getting away from our locals.

Things have picked up considerably around here in the last few months, especially so in the knob and tube line on residential work. Some of the old timers had to oil up the old joints and bones in order to get into the

attics but they are coming along fine now.

To Johnny Gaither, wherever you are Bennie Waitts sends one big Whoop! to you and all the rest of the No. 194 boys.

See you next month!

J. H. TERRELL.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, LOWELL, HAVERHILL, MASS.

Editor:

I read with much interest an article published in the May issue of our JOURNAL, which was taken from the official publication of the National Electrical Contractors' Association. It seems that they agree that all contractors should have a masters' license, but that the journeyman should not be al-

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963 KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
		Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
			W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

lowed to have a license. The reasons they offer for being opposed to the licensing of journeymen are silly and nonsensical. There is no doubt that the reason they desire to have contractors licensed is to do away with "cut-throat" competition, and they, no doubt, think it is silly to worry about protecting the public, in so far as supplying them with efficient and capable wiremen.

The remark about the inspector was a very pointed one—especially about the inspector standing between the public and the contractor. Yes, surely, he is in the middle, trying to please the public on one side and playing ball with the contractor on the other side, but not worrying a hell of a lot about the safety and protection.

Their reasons for not granting a license to journeymen are so foolish, that I cannot help but think of a remark I heard in a theatre one night when they were showing a picture portraying a scene about a chain-gang, supposedly referring to Georgia. The remark was in reference to the voting for Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, for President. It ran something like this: "How can anyone vote for any man coming from Kansas, Florida or Georgia, if they believe in chain-gangs, when we have a President like Roosevelt?"

They claim that licensing electrical workers would prevent men from getting work during a strike of licensed electricians. They point to the decision of what I presume is some court in San Antonio, declaring the law unconstitutional because it deprived contractors of the right of bringing in rats to scab a job during a strike, or as they called it, depriving men of the right to earn a livelihood during a strike.

Well, we had the same kind of opposition when we presented what was known as Senate Bill No. 392, a bill to license all linemen, cable splicers, operators, metermen and maintenance electricians in Massachusetts.

We were opposed with the same arguments, cost of production, cost of operation, and, in fact, the type of cheap conflicting arguments offered by the National Contractors Association, opposing the licensing of journeymen electricians. They even claim that there is no justifiable reason for licensing workmen.

I would like to point to this fact that since our license bill was presented by Senator Jim Meehan, of Lawrence, to the committee on state administration in Massachusetts, that at least 13 linemen, operators, etc., who have opposed our bill have been killed or seriously burned.

Our license bill was defeated because of the unsympathetic consideration by our elected Representatives and Senators. They are supposed to represent the people, but I leave it to you—Whom do they represent?

The members of our Brotherhood in Massachusetts know how their representatives voted on our license bill. What are you going to do about it?

Austin Raidy was killed and Victor Lawrence was seriously burned when a 13,000-volt feeder "blew up." Raidy and Lawrence were employed as operators by the Lawrence Gas and Electric Co.

I wonder how men like W. E. Hurlbert, of Methuen, Mass., who appeared before the committee on administration at the State House, in Boston, Mass., to oppose our license bill, and who presented a petition supposedly signed by operators and maintenance men in opposition to the license bill, feel about the accident—the death of Raidy and the disfigurement of Lawrence?

I would like to quote from Hurlbert's own testimony that he presented to the committee on administration. He made the following statement: That the company always insisted on having two men at all times when working on high voltage conductors and if any

employee was ever seriously hurt it was his fault and not the company's.

I wonder who was to blame for Raidy's death—the company or Raidy?

Could this accident have been prevented? Were there two men working in the Edison Station when the 13,000-volt line was thrown on? I wonder if any job is worth the price of trimming a fellow worker? I wonder if Austin Raidy, a former member of our Brotherhood, and in fact, all the electrical workers who have died on the job, are not looking down from Heaven, with pride or is it pity, for the men who have opposed our license bill and have not the guts to join our union?

There is only one answer in regard to licensing electricians—not only license them but organize them.

Carter Hart, an operator in the employ of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company; Charles S. Brewer, Tewksbury Substation; Charles Jacobs, of Lowell; Carl Payne, of

Lowell; A. Monane, Lowell, and Warren A. Davis, Tewksbury, were the so-called self-appointed committee that appeared before the committee on administration opposing the license bill. They were ably assisted by the "leaders" of the so-called Independent Brotherhood of Utility Workers, Fred L. Clark, of Attleboro; Vernon D. Chamberlain, so-called international president of Utility Workers, and our good friends and telephone workers by their able leaders, Timothy Murphy, L. U. No. 2, I. B. T. W.; William Kelley, vice president, International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, and others like them. Then there were a lot like Richard Smith, of the Worcester Electric Light Company, who said he came to Boston at his own expense to present a petition against the license bill. Good boy, Dick; I hope you get a good job out of it.

Robert Elder, a very loyal employee of the Boston Edison Company, attempted to convince the committee that he was a combina-

SOME SKELETON

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



tion of Edison, Steinmetz and Houdini. He ought to chum with that member of Local No. 103 who opposed the bill. But we don't blame Local No. 103 for the action of a member.

And I want to say at this time that we thank Local No. 103 for its support and especially do we thank Representative T. Murphy, of Boston, as member of Local No. 103, for his wonderful support of our bill. If we had a few more like him, we never could be defeated.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Our biennial elections were held on Thursday, June 25, with a large turn out of members who elected the following officers: John F. Nutland, president; George Murray, vice president; Bert Maunder, recording secretary; Cecil M. Shaw, financial secretary and business manager; John Dolson, treasurer; Pete Elsworth, Allen Whelan and Roy Alderdice, examining board; Roy McLeod, Jimmie Wiggins, Harry Wilson and Bob Robertson, executive board.

If the members turn out to back up these officers, during the next two years, to the same extent they turned out for the election, this local should go ahead by leaps and bounds.

We are just getting this information in before Brother Nutland appoints a new press secretary. We expect he will be appointed and have an interesting letter in for the next issue of the JOURNAL.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Local No. 492 has very little to report except the continued emptiness of our hall on meeting nights. There was only an attendance of seven or eight at our last scheduled meeting, which, to say the least is very discouraging to the officers. You know, fellows, if you would only give us a little encouragement we could make the meeting nights a pleasure. With working conditions, etc., running smoothly and not much business to transact at the meetings we could have educational lectures, card parties and social evenings. In the summer we could arrange outings at the various power houses and picnics for your families. The summer has only just started so let's get together and throw a party.

All those interested in the above activities get in touch with any of the executive committee and something will soon be arranged.

There will be no more meetings now until the first Wednesday in September when we hope to see a good crowd and start off our new session on the right foot. So, until then, au revoir.

THOMAS J. STOKER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

This letter leaves us feeling fine, although wet, and still wet, as it has rained here off and on for well nigh three weeks. We have been praying for rain, but guess we must have overdone it. We have noticed some of the farmers here sprouting web feet; we don't blame them much. Things are rocking along fine here at present. There is, however, one thing we want to mention at this time, and that is, this coming Thursday, June 4, we will have a nomination of officers and on June 18 we will have an election of officers, so everyone be there and help by doing his best.

We do not believe at the present time it would be wise to experiment with new Brother officers unacquainted with the procedure of union business; that is, however, our own opinion, and not biased against any Brother member. We would like to see that present conditions are not upset by some misjudgment, as we seem to be progressing toward the ultimate goal just fine. Our present Brother officers are, we think, excellently fitted to handle union business, so, Brothers, let us think seriously before we change horses in mid-stream, and remember a serious mistake cannot be rectified by several good acts.

We had a chat with our union president of Local No. 500, and he displayed proudly a picture taken of his son, Master Newton Roberson, Jr. We asked permission to send it in, as we do not see many longhorn steers (if any) any more, and the boy actually completes the picture. [Editor's note: Very sorry we could not reproduce this picture.] Brother Roberson comes from early pioneering stock and it is interesting to know that his great-grandfather was one of the early Texas rangers who came to Texas in 1820 and helped make Texas a more stable union state. His name was Mr. Fulcher. He helped organize the county of Bell, Texas, and served in the army of the Republic of Texas and received deeds to half a section of land as his discharge from the army, with General Sam Houston's name on it. Also, Mr. Fulcher ran a freight line or ox-train on Point Indiola to San Antonio, and we were sorry to learn that at that time the Alamo was a warehouse. That was along about the time of the Civil War.

Mr. Fulcher also helped drive the first herd of longhorn cattle (similar to the one in the picture) out of Texas to an outside market, Abilene, Kans. Two men lost their lives dur-

ing that drive, with Indians in Oklahoma Territory.

So, Brother Roberson's son is the fifth generation of Fulchers. First, Mr. Fulcher, rancher and freighter, who lived in Bell County in 1820. Second was a rancher and modern time stock farmer, who also lived in Bell County. Third, a prosperous farmer who was Brother Roberson's father, lived in Williamson County and has resided there since 1849. Fourth is Brother Roberson himself, who is president of Local Union No. 500 and a staunch union man and Brother. So it shows that away back in those early days there must have been some good old union feeling, because Brother Roberson radiates it in action. His son, Newton, probably will step right into his father's shoes, for we understand that although he wanted a certain hat very badly he gave it up, just because the word "Japan" was printed therein. Hurrah! for you, Newton, Jr., and let that be a good lesson for us all. Buy American union-made goods.

Well, will put on the brakes for now. See you next month. Adios Amigo!

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It seems like old times, being able to report that all of our members are working. The extensive program of air conditioning of passenger cars, and other work, which is being carried out by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, in our jurisdiction, has resulted in the electrical workers furloughed lists having been depleted for some time back. The demand for electrical workers by the Canadian National Railways was greater than our supply. However, General Chairman L. A. McEwan was successful in having the positions filled by furloughed men from other seniority points throughout the central region.

Having in mind the considerable number of non-members that returned to the service, many who were former members, we applied for and were granted an open charter period, March 1 to May 31, which later extended to August 31, 1936. Merely to say that we are meeting with success would be putting it mildly. Since the beginning of our campaign we have secured 24 new members, in addition to three withdrawal cards deposited back into the local, and we expect several more to line up before the end of our present open charter period which ends on August 31, 1936.

The most outstanding feature of our organizing campaign, up to the present time, was the success achieved by General Chairman L. A. McEwan in organizing the electrical workers on the Montreal Southern Counties Electric Railway, a subsidiary of the Canadian National Railways. He has secured six new members of the nine men employed on this property and has been promised a 100 per cent organization there before the campaign closes. These men are coming over to us in a wholehearted manner and we fully appreciate the co-operation they are extending to us.

All employees of the Canadian National Railways, coming under Wage Agreement No. 6, R. E. D.—A. F. of L., of which we are part and parcel, are receiving the usual week's holiday with pay. So here is a word of warning to the worms and big fishes, beware!

We have been given to understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway's new contributory pension plan will be ready soon.

C. GALLAGHER,
Financial Secretary.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

Old Address -----

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Local Union No. 567 recently held its customary election of officers and after a long and busy session the new slate presented but very little changed personnel from the previous one, which is convincing that the hard work and co-operative spirit they have devoted to the promotion of the organization is deserving of further opportunity if they can be convinced it is a tribute from us and not complete sacrifice by them.

They may naturally have been criticized by a few but times have been hard and we are all down more or less. Many are deeply indebted to the local and very poor attendance has been the rule and it has been a real job to keep our financial status in order. But it has been done and I guess we all know how and there is no doubt but that the greater majority were solidly behind the effort to crowd the somewhat dubious job of president on the broad shoulders of Edward Fessenden, who had positively absconded with refused to be a candidate to succeed himself. It was about like putting an umbrella down a chimney up to practically force the chair under him, before he would relent and then we had to listen to a somewhat pertinent and bitter reproach after which we found ourselves pledging good and various acts for his future co-operation. Whether we violate them or not, it must have been apparent to him, adding it up, that the greater majority are with him, individually or collectively, and offering a deserving tribute in proper sincerity.

Ex-President Next-President Fessenden paid a glowing tribute to the competence of our popular financial secretary, John Archambeau, who incidentally, is responsible for the successful schedule on which we are operating to get back dues paid up, for on his integrity falls the duty of collecting and checking up from the card system. This system has been a regular payoff and we tried several times through the medium of the JOURNAL to interest other locals in its merits and whether it has been productive or not, I'll never know. But if you have a financial secretary as loyal and co-operative as Brother Archambeau it will go over big.

President Fessenden complimented Brothers Albert McCann, who served as treasurer, and Alexander Eagles, as recording secretary, and the entire executive board, with Brother Moreshead a standout, principally on account of his assistance on the card system.

We also had as special guests Brother Louis Barker, the oldest member of the local, and Brother Charles Stoddard, who has been the first pensioner under the I. B. E. W. schedule.

President Fessenden called Brother Stoddard to the chair and presented him with a fitting remembrance from the local. Bert was just a little bit overcome and we didn't find out what it was.

Many of the boys who are on maintenance jobs, etc., who don't get up very often were present and it seemed like good old times and more especially when we climaxed the evening with a buffet lunch under the supervision of our popular caterer, Brother Albert McCann.

Past-President James Nicholson recently paid us the honor of a visit while on his vacation and was busily occupied in renewing old associates. He has a regular position in government radio service but has never neglected his affiliation with the I. B. E. W. and is still a member, still reads the JOURNAL and still has a warm spot for L. U. No. 567.

"Quoddy" seems to be definitely out.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

Some years ago a court decision was rendered that subsequently brought on a civil war in our country. It has also been said that "the germ of dissolution of our government lies in the judiciary."

In the very recent past the nine men, constituting the United States Supreme Court, have rendered several important decisions. Some persons are going to say, "Well, what of it?" and let it go at that, but more are going to be deeply concerned about the effect of these decisions and offer various proposed remedies ranging from peaceful ones to violent ones. Personally, I believe that Congress should assert itself and take back the usurped power from the Supreme Court. Certain men have taken into their own hands the powers of the duly elected representatives of the people and they should be penalized by Congress for doing so; they should be impeached for their audacity. If the duly authorized representatives of the people do not do it then the people will have to, unless by a miracle these modern usurpers resign from the court.

In one decision these agents of the Divine Right of Kings say the federal government cannot enact binding legislation governing a particular matter because that is specifically a state right and only the individual state can enact such binding legislation; and then in the next decision they say to a state that has taken them at their word, no you cannot do it either because that is a matter over which you have no control. The matter may become the cause of destruction of life and health of your people; it may even bring about civil and bloody strife, but neither you nor the federal government can do anything but imprison or kill those who will not supinely put up with the condition; we care not which of these you do.

The majority of the Supreme Court judges seem to accept as a fact that a worker is on an equal basis with any employer, that an individual has equal bargaining power with that of any employer. If they don't know any better than that they ought to be removed as incapable of realizing modern conditions and if they do know that such is not the case then they ought to be removed for acting the part of a tyrant. We must have a live government, and that is what we are supposed to have under the Constitution, or we will have rebellion. The people of

A MOVE OF MERIT

(Dedicated to the Lighting Equipment Workers of L. U. No. 3)

'Tis pleasant to observe varying minds agree,
In a fine achievement, a deed well done;
'Tis truly most gratifying to see
Skilled men of different trades unite as one!

Bulky polishers, at their daily grind,
Platers, sprayers, hands at the bench and lathe,
Have discarded their awkwardness behind,
To pursue a new path with unshakin' faith.

Those who cast, the ones convertin' the
mold's forms
Into most attractive shapes and designs,
Will now follow roads of progress 'n' reforms
By joining the ranks of the wiremen's lines.

'Tis an advanced step, in that struggle for
your rights;
A move you'll derive from benefits untold.
Be guided by the beacon's brilliant lights;
Welcome, Brothers, into our union's fold!

A BIT O' LUCK (Abe Glick),

L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

these United States are patient but they are not a pack of supine serfs. It begins to look as if the time has arrived when the people will have to educate the judges in our country just as the people of England once had to educate the judges of their country. Maybe they feel too sure that the people of the United States will not give that kind of an education.

Even if the present administration had not done another thing it should be returned to office because in a short period of time it has forced the reserve hidden antagonistic element of live government—of government of the people, by the people and for the people—to the front and exposed them to view. I believe that never before has the Supreme Court been forced to render decisions so closely that the people could grasp just what these usurpers (the judges of the various federal courts and Supreme Court) were doing. Perhaps they should be called jugglers instead of judges. I think that if they had to analyze their decisions they would say, "Aw nertz! It can't be done; we don't know just exactly what the hell we do mean."

I hope Congress passes the Walsh-Healy Bill, and also the bill to make all interstate business take out a federal license. Perhaps the Supreme Court would declare both unconstitutional and that would be the blow that convinced the people that graduation day was here; or the Congress that the time to take from the Supreme Court functions that the Supreme Court had usurped was past due.

Connecticut used to be called the "Nutmeg State" but today it should be called the "Industrial Peonage State," because that is what exists in it today. Industrial workers can change their place of employment, can get a job paying better, can get a job having shorter hours, can get a job in which they might think there is more chance for advancement—if, as, and when their present employer is willing to let them. Yes, they can even partake in the selection of a candidate for the office of President or Vice President of the United States, providing that their employer is willing to let them. If you hear a tumultuous noise that will most likely be the Connecticut industrial peons mumbling their prayers to the gods of Connecticut imperial industrialists, only it won't be prayers they will be saying, and it won't be with their mouths they will be uttering them.

The press informs us that the Connecticut Grange (farmers?) wants an amendment to the Constitution returning the care of a child solely to the child's parents. Wipe out compulsory education, wipe out all child welfare laws, wipe out all laws preventing a parent from beating the daylight out of a child, leave a child to the fond and tender mercies of the parent, and that means all parents. That's progress—that is, a la Connecticut. The greed for wealth knoweth no bounds.

"Aufwiedersehen,"

H. A. G. GEIS.

L. U. NO. 702, DANVILLE AND CHAMPAIGN, ILL., ZONE B

Editor:

Another month rolled by and nothing happened much. Only arbitration by a six-man board with the usual unanimous agreement to disagree on everything, so we are patiently waiting for our honorable governor, Henry Horner, to appoint a seventh man to make the extra necessary yea or nay. Through the able efforts of some of our more active members we have signed up about 35 new members here in Danville in the last six weeks. Departments affected were transportation, office, service and power house. All these new members should be the first tremor in the crumbling of the

yellow dog company union. In Champaign all the Brothers over there have also been active in getting new members and an undetermined number of men have been signed there also.

This should make easier sailing in our negotiations for certain improvements in our contracts with whomever it might concern.

We still have working here about 15 of the new men that helped out the company in our recent economic difficulty. All the new men, except one, in the power house, have disappeared. I don't know how long he will stay.

Business here in this section is picking up since the summer started, and there is really a shortage of housing in this city of some 37,000 souls, which proves to me that something besides individual effort has brought these good things to come about.

Things are sort of coasting, so to speak, as far as news from unions here at the Illinois Power and Light Corporation are concerned, but I think that at my next writing we will have something of interest to let the readers and you know about.

I would like, at this time, and through the medium of this, our publication, to say "hello and how are you?" to Brother Slattery, of Chicago, who at present is retired and enjoying his life sitting around training dogs to speak, or something. Brother Slattery was in no small way responsible for the wonderful morale of the first group of men who started this union here, and so stubbornly held onto the ground that they won. His presence and advice helped our fellows a great deal, and we all really appreciate the work he has done for us. We of Danville and Champaign and Brother Stuebe, of the U. M. W. O. A. do now extend a special invitation to Brother Slattery to attend one of our meetings once more and get his feet wet at a suds party every time he says the word.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The P. B. X. department of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company recently completed the installation of two American Electric monotype switchboards arranged in multiple to provide service to the Fort Wayne police department. The previous switchboard was located at the police station but now it has been placed in the signal room of the Fort Wayne fire department where the police radio transmitter, WPDZ, is located. This move combines and centralizes all the signal facilities of both the fire and police departments in one group.

At the left of the illustration can be seen the fire department switchboard which has extension phones in all the fire houses in the city. Next to this on the right is the police call box control and answering switchboard followed by the new two-position police department switchboard. At right angles to this is the control desk of the police radio transmitter. Into the latter is incorporated, besides the microphone and control panel, two short wave receivers, one tuned to the police network of the Ohio state police and the other tuned to the Indiana state police network.

In addition to the above mentioned apparatus this room holds extensive equipment for operating the numerous fire call boxes throughout the city. Into this come all fire alarms and all fire fighting apparatus is dispatched from here.

There is also in this room a master control panel wherefrom the traffic signal lights

in the downtown district can be controlled to provide a warning and clear the way for fire runs.

The signal department is under the direction of R. Gaskil. Mr. Gaskil has held the position of superintendent for a number of years and has had considerable experience in signal work.

THOMAS A. BUTLER.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Again the I. B. E. W. and Local 734 step to the front in labor circles, in the election of Brother Joseph Rossano president of the Virginia Federation of Labor. This is the second time in the past four years that this honor has been conferred upon a member of Local No. 734, Brother J. Fred Cherry having had the same honor bestowed upon him four years ago. In addition to that great honor, Local No. 734 can boast of several lesser appointments, such as Brother Cherry as chairman of the resolutions committee; Brother J. E. Hawkins, chairman, committee on national legislation committee report; V. M. Sylvester, finances; L. L. Bain, our popular president, vice chairman on secretary-treasurer's report.

I am sure that we can be pardoned for boasting when it is realized that our local had five delegates present at the convention and four such appointments of importance, and we of Local No. 734 know that it is the recognition of ability that caused the convention to make those appointments.

Brother Sylvester demonstrated his ability as president of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union; Brother Cherry did likewise as president of the V. F. L., and Brother Rossano, through his active work in the metal trades and other labor organizations, has proved his fitness for his high office.

Brother Edmonson has recently been elected vice president of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union and we predict will go far in the councils of labor.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Owing to pressure of business affairs of our local here in Greenfield, I have been unable to write anything for our magazine lately, so I will now try to give a little news concerning our local, to rest of our Brotherhood in general.

Well, Brothers, we are waiting patiently for July 1, 1936; for at that time another raise in wages takes effect. This adjustment of wages, which, of course, was accomplished through the efforts of this local here in Greenfield, applies to the rest of the units of the Western Massachusetts Electric Companies.

It would seem that outside workers from the other units of these companies ought to appreciate our efforts and line up with us to help maintain the conditions we here in Greenfield gained for them.

We of Local No. 761 must be attracting attention from towns near Greenfield in regard to our endeavors toward organization here since we seem to gain respect from employees of other electric companies.

We have a regular gang of fellows in our local; everyone standing firm in his determination to continue the good work of organization in this part of Massachusetts; we expect results if each of our members is ready and willing at all times to interview prospective members and sell them the idea of the I. B. E. W. In order to do that, Brothers, one should read well the constitution so as to give prospects first hand information concerning our Brotherhood. The business manager of your local will be glad to give final advice to the prospects.

At this writing, Mr. Editor, I want to say that the women folks (the wives, sisters, mothers and lady friends of our members) are taking an interest in our activities. On the evening of April 27 the wives of our charter members gave this local a real evening of entertainment, which included a nice lunch, music and dancing. We were also honored that evening by the presence of our International Vice President, Charles



Fort Wayne combines police and fire department radio and telephone facilities in one set-up.

D. Keaveney, Mrs. Keaveney and son, also our daddy of this local, International Representative Walter J. Kenefick, with Mrs. Kenefick. The feature of the evening was the speaking by Brothers Keaveney and Kenefick.

On our regular meeting night for the month of June, we held our election of officers; there was a spirited contest for the various offices. Brother Kenefick attended this meeting to help install our new officers. We always appreciate the presence of Brother Kenefick at our meetings. He is willing at all times to help us; sometime in the near future I hope we will be able to show our gratitude to him.

Would like to say "hello" to Johnny O'Neil, Number 326, Lawrence, Mass. He is doing a swell job of organizing in his section of the state.

We enjoyed the inspiring letter by "Ham," of No. 104, Boston, Mass., in the May issue of our magazine. Keep up the good work, Brother "Ham," we all enjoy your letters. I would like to see more letters in our magazines from other Massachusetts locals. Come on, Pittsfield, do your stuff. Best regards to Local No. 764, Keene, N. H.

I would like to mention at this time that we have in our local, Brother Don Smead, who has two patents on the market. One of the articles is an adjustable insulator bracket, a very handy tree bracket. The other article is a handy transformer lifting device. If interested, kindly write to Donald J. Smead, 18 East Cleveland Street, Greenfield, Mass. The members of our Local No. 761 wish that other locals would help Brother Smead to get his patents on the market.

I am personally interested in verses and jokes concerning linemen and I would appreciate it if the Brothers would send them to me. It is my intention to put these writings in book form. I will repay later with said writing in form of book.

Well, Mr. Editor, guess I will bring these lines to a "dead end" and call out "tie," so in closing I wish the Brotherhood best wishes, and congratulations to you and our wonderful magazine.

CHARLES (WEST) AKER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In the May issue of the JOURNAL there is the statement that the Labor Party of New Zealand has just won a great victory and labor now controls that dominion.

We know that the Labor Party of Great Britain is one of the strongest of any nation. We also know of the victory of the People's Front against Fascism in France.

How about a Labor Party in the United States?

I should like to see a comment in the JOURNAL.

LOUIS GILLES,
General Chairman.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Well, here we are again and glad to say we have something of an encouraging nature to report, owing to the fact that we have just successfully concluded arbitration proceedings between the Winnipeg Electric Railway linemen, cablemen, etc., and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.

This was due to the good work of the committee, the business agent, J. L. McBride, and Vice President Ingles, who were tireless in their efforts to negotiate an improved agreement.

"GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT COMPETE WITH PRIVATE BUSINESS"

By R. R. HOWARD

The power trust owns the nation,
They modestly admit.

They elect the politicians

Who give them right to it.

No city should, in any way.

Its light and power make.

Electric power is theirs, they say,

Created for their sake.

Give them the right to public land,

The rivers of the nation.

The oil that's hid in shale and sand;

Who cares for conservation?

They want all water power and oil,

And likewise gas and coal.

A common man must sweat and toil

And scarcely own his soul.

The power trust will like to own

The nation's public roads.

A man may pay to walk along,

And freight trucks pay for loads.

A motorist shall stop each mile

And pay toll at a gate,

Free bridges will be out of style—

Old turnpikes up to date.

The power trust will gladly buy

The country's public schools.

Then they can raise tuition high—

Increase their crop of fools.

The churches on condition

That they sing the modern song

"Government Competition

With Business is Wrong."

When all post offices and mail

Are owned by Wall Street crowd,

What postal rates will then prevail!

By commission courts allowed!

What valuations they can write

To fix their earnings by!

A going concern! Its value might

Be boosted to the sky.

Why not give those who are smart

A franchise on all water,

To charge us for it by the quart?

Our thirst? What shall it matter?

And then if any luckless wight

Shall catch a drop of rain,

Charge him for it. They have the right

And must earn proper gain.

If the Interior Department

Will sell them all the air

For breathing it we can pay rent—

A privilege most rare!

The sunshine too! No levity!

To charge us what it's worth.

A franchise on old gravity!

And then they'll own the earth.

The board apparently tried to be fair to both sides and was helped by the fact that both employers and employees were willing to give and take a little, and, as always when reason is allowed to prevail, an agreement was reached which was satisfactory all around.

The agreement gave the lineman a 6 per cent increase and one week's holiday with pay and several other small concessions in regard to working conditions.

A vote of thanks by the members of the Locals No. 1037 and No. 435 was tendered the committee, the business agent, J. L. McBride, and Vice President Ingles, and also Mr. Fred Bancroft, our representative on the board, for their very fine work in connection with negotiations.

Winnipeg Electric Railway men, remember the slogan, "Repair your fences."

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC, QUE.

Editor:

There has been nothing new in the line of work this month, very nearly all the railroad boys are on holidays this coming two weeks, and won't there be some nice stories going the rounds when the boys all get back on the job? I know there will be many a good fish story told. I know some of the boys are going after "them thar lake trout." Hope to have a picture for next month. Oh, no, I won't repeat the fish stories that some of the boys are very capable of telling, but will let any of you who would like to try good fishing know about where you could get some nice ones—that is, for any of our outside members who come up this way.

Congratulations are in order for Brother and Mrs. W. B. Walsh on the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. An interesting thing happened in connection with this anniversary. This Brother, always looking forward for the electrical worker, went out and got the misses a present (was it to get on the good side of her, Bill?), and after looking around he decided on a radio (this is what you would call "killing two birds with one stone")—(pleased the misses and at the same time increased the electrical sales). If more of the Brothers had the same point of view, the electrical industry would be enjoying an increase of trade. Let's help one another.

For the information of any ex-Quebecer who may read this, our provincial government has decided to come back to the people, for the first time in 35 years, and for the last 16 years under the same premier. The Liberal government did not have or enjoy a good working majority in the house, and has elected to return to the people, after being in only six months. The next elections are to be on August 17. What a change, to see old Quebec Province without a strong Liberal government! So, now we will see and hear the politicians' promises all over again. We will also see what they can do, now that there is a new premier.

This local had election of officers this past month, and the same officers were returned to office. Come on, fellows, and let's attend the monthly meetings more regularly and give the officers a break for once. There is no fun to go down to the hall, and to see only the same small number there. Sure, every one is more than welcome; it would be a very nice change to see some new faces there. Oh, yes; we like the old faces, but new faces would be good medicine. It will help to build up something that we all are very much in need of, and that is "unionism," so let's see how much more interesting we can make the monthly meetings by all being present.

ERNIE.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, INC. JUNE 30, 1936

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
77	K. M. Gordham.....	\$300.00
581	L. C. Nally.....	475.00
3	George Bauer.....	1,000.00
9	J. W. Brown.....	1,000.00
435	J. M. Yuill.....	1,000.00
96	W. E. Williams.....	1,000.00
510	P. H. Clime.....	1,000.00
183	J. S. Stallard.....	1,000.00
39	F. L. Gorman.....	1,000.00
232	W. J. Reardon.....	1,000.00
59	J. A. Hooper.....	1,000.00
648	R. R. Stahlheber.....	1,000.00
358	H. V. Lindhart.....	1,000.00
98	William N. Douglass.....	1,000.00
9	D. I. Daner.....	1,000.00
3	Charles Freund.....	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams.....	14.58
3	George Jones.....	1,000.00
I. O.	G. W. Sperber.....	1,000.00
9	M. Flatley.....	1,000.00
9	C. Brintlinger.....	1,000.00
28	John Brenneis.....	1,000.00
134	George Marchand.....	250.00
134	D. Leonardo.....	1,000.00
79	Fred Howe.....	300.00
1047	D. N. Matheson.....	1,000.00
6	L. H. Stewart.....	1,000.00
16	L. F. Gill.....	1,000.00
724	J. J. Elliott.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Arthur Raven.....	1,000.00
I. O.	W. H. Newell.....	1,000.00
1057	O. W. Ellsmore.....	1,000.00
99	James McVeigh.....	1,000.00
I. O.	E. W. White.....	1,000.00
2	Thomas H. Burns.....	1,000.00
857	J. W. Sullivan.....	1,000.00
3	P. E. Lundgren.....	1,000.00
I. O.	James W. Hinton.....	500.00
87	G. Hooven.....	1,000.00
333	I. C. Farr.....	1,000.00
Total.....		\$35,839.58

A SON AND HIS DAD

By O. H. TOWNSEND,
L. U. No. 151, San Francisco, Calif.

A son and his dad on a fishing trip—
There is a glorious fellowship!
Father and son and the open sky
And the white clouds lazily drifting by.
And the laughing stream as it runs along,
And the father teaching Donald, gay,
How to land a fish in the lineman's way.

I fancy I hear them talking there,
In an open boat, and the speech is fair!
And the son is learning the ways of men
From the finest man in his youthful ken.
Kings, to Donald, cannot compare
With his aged father who's with him there,
And the greatest mind of the human race
Not for one minute could take dad's place.

The soul of the father is steeped in joy,
For he's finding out, to his heart's delight,
That his son is fit for the future fight.
And he shall discover, when night comes on,
How close he has grown to his oldest son.

A son and his dad on a fishing trip—
Oh, I envy them, as I see them there,
Under the sky in the open air,
For out of the old, old long ago
Come the summer days that I used to know,
When I learned life's truth from my dad's
lips—
As I shared the joy of his fishing trips—
Builders of life's companionship!

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Decker, card No. 535897, formerly a member of L. U. No. 58, now a member of L. U. No. 680, please notify his family or the financial secretary of Local Union No. 680, Fond du Lac, Wis.

NOTICE

Charles Greenhoe, a member of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., is very anxious to get in touch with his brother, Howard Greenhoe. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of a Howard Greenhoe, please communicate with Charles Greenhoe, Box 349, Dearborn, Mich.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 321, of LaSalle, Ill., wishes to announce that its difficulty with the Q. R. S. Sign and Display Company is settled. The company is now fair to organized labor.

THE STREET

By R. RUFFLES, L. U. No. 134

Oh, the gold that is found in Wall Street,
Where the gamblers spin the wheel,
And men look on with bated breath
Till their very senses reel!
For stocks and bonds and foreign loans
The gold comes pouring in.
Though many try to gain the prize,
Few are they who win.

Oh, the gold that is found in Wall Street,
Taken from the marts of trade;
Even the man at the desk all day
His grain of gold has paid.
From the merchant to the toiler
Each must pay the rate
Though strive he may with might and main
None can escape this fate.

Oh, the gold that is found in Wall Street,
Gathered from far and near,
From the farmer who reaps his harvest
And toils throughout the year.
On each bushel of grain that he gathers
And sells at the market price
The toll of the gambler is taken,
Ye Gods! What a device!

Oh, the gold that is found in Wall Street,
Coined from the blood of men,
From the miner deep down in the darkness
Like an animal closed in its pen.
When the cave-in brings death and disaster
The echo is heard far away;
In the cities the papers are crying,
"Forty men killed yesterday."

Oh, the gold that is found in Wall Street,
Mined in the depths of hell,
With flaming cannon and poison gas,
Torpedo, rifle and shell.
Though bodies be made but broken frames
And eyes no more to see,
And mothers weep for boys over there,
The Street collects its fee.

Oh, the gold that's found in Wall Street,
And the power it always wields.
Though families be ragged and hungry,
While nature her bounty still yields;
Though men may die in foreign lands,
The gamblers' gold to save,
The mark of Cain is on that gold—
The cross beside the grave.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

ANNOUNCING

that the Order of Railway Conductors is the owner of one of the most beautiful and up-to-date hotels in Florida! It is called the New Florida Hotel and is situated on Mirror Lake in the city of Lakeland, Fla.

This hotel has just recently been newly furnished and the Order of Railway Conductors has received many compliments on the good taste of its furnishings as well as many words of commendation on the hotel and its management.

Members of organized labor visiting in that section of the state can have the satisfaction of patronizing a hotel owned by a labor organization.

LOOK FOR THESE LABELS!

(Continued from page 293)

has recently agreed to the use of a union label on its products. The presence of this label will show you not only that the article was made under union conditions, but also that it is American made; do you know that more than 30 per cent of the pottery and chinaware sold annually in the United States comes from Japan? On the potters label the shield of the United States appears under the words "Union Label," indicating the Brotherhood's pride in its nation as well as in its union. The label is circular, with the words, "National Brotherhood of Operative Potters" around the outer circumference; in the center is a decorative design of bowls and vases above the United States shield.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 292)

that the man actually doesn't know the difference between the truth and a lie. The Hearst papers will publish fakes when they cannot get facts favorable to their policies. In 1906, labor unions vigorously denounced as fraudulent, their faked endorsements published in Hearst papers of Hearst's candidacy for governor of New York. In 1935 the New York Journal quoted David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as condemning the A. F. of L. convention resolution against Hearst; Dubinsky immediately denied the story. Pictures are faked whenever actual ones supporting a certain "angle" cannot be had. For example, in a strike a Hearst paper may contend that strikers are slugging and being slugged by police. If police and strikers don't oblige, the paper dresses up some of its employees in police uniforms and workmen's clothes, and has them pose for the pictures.

One of the biggest fakes was a series of articles, widely published in Hearst papers in 1927, maintaining that four U. S. Senators had been offered a million dollars by the Mexican government to sell out their own government. Called to the witness stand by a Senate investigating committee, Hearst himself named the Senators as Thomas Heflin, George Norris, William Borah, and Robert La Follette. The documents were proved to be crude forgeries of a Mexican crook, which had been refused by other news-

papers because of their palpably fraudulent character. Senator Norris at this time wrote a letter to Hearst, in which he said, "that the Hearst system of newspapers, spreading like a venomous web to all parts of our country, constitutes the sewer of American journalism."

There are countless other accusations that labor might make against Hearst, but it is not necessary to do so here. His character is established. All we want to do is to inform the women allied with the labor movement what that character is, and that newspapers and magazines published by Hearst are polluted at their source.

WORLD FORCES MEET AND CLASH AT GENEVA

(Continued from page 278)

used or proposed which might be worth undertaking nationally and internationally in order to assure the security of workers, and so to harmonize the economic and social structure and the progress of technology that the economic order shall be put on the sound basis of participation in its benefits by the whole of the working population."

The personnel of the American delegation this year is as follows:

Government delegates: John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board; Miss Frieda Miller, director, Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wages, New York State Department of Labor.

Advisers: John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation; W. Ellison Chalmers, economic analyst, United States Department of Labor, Geneva; Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of far eastern affairs, United States Department of State; A. Ford Hinrichs, chief economist, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; Carter Nymann, professor in the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University; William G. Rice, Jr., United States Labor Commissioner, Geneva; H. E. Riley, assistant to the commissioner, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; Walter C. Taylor, technical adviser, Textile Labor Relations Board; Llewellyn E. Thompson, United States Vice Consul, Geneva; Joseph Tone, commissioner of labor, state of Connecticut; Miss Faith Williams, chief, Cost of Living Division, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; Verne A. Zimmer, director, Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor.

Employers' delegate: Marion B. Folsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak Company.

Advisers: Howe Volkman, managing director, Compagnie des Radiateurs "Ideal," S. A., Zug, Switzerland; William P. Witherow, former vice president, Republic Steel Corporation.

Workers' delegate: Emil Rieve, president, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Advisers: John Edelman, research director, American Federation of Hosiery

Workers; Marion H. Hedges, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; J. C. Lewis, president, Iowa State Federation of Labor.

One is aware of two tendencies within this international meeting. It is apparent that every nation is seeking self-containment in so far as this is possible. There is an intense nationalism everywhere in liberal nations. This seems to be a matter of life and death, of sheer necessity. Nations are undertaking to reconstruct their economic life in order to better feed and clothe their populations. On the other hand, going along with this passionate nationalism is an objectivity and a looking outward which ought to produce better international relations. In this conference at least nations are laying their cards on the table. They are frankly saying, "We have done these things. We have ceased buying meat from Argentine and are producing it ourselves." They are telling the truth in order that other nations will not fear secret understandings and secret alliances. Hand in hand with this intense nationalism, therefore, is a willingness for international co-operation. Nationalism usually produces wars, but nationalism in the open, understood and co-operating with other nationalisms, may produce international peace.

The American labor delegate, Emil Rieve, spoke on the need for curtailing hours before the plenary session of the conference. Mr. Rieve said in part:

"I could continue to develop at considerable length a brief in support of the 40-hour week in textiles. The American delegation is prepared to present substantial data on this question and to argue our case in relation to the special technical problems of the industry, but I do not believe that the plenary session is the forum for this type of presentation. This whole matter should be referred to a competent committee at once for thorough discussion and the debate in this body could then take place on the basis of a definite proposition.

"At this time I merely wish to call attention as earnestly and as forcefully as I can to the gravity and urgency of our situation.

"We, workers of the United States, believe that what is taking place in our country, a condition which might be described as industrial suicide, wherein machine power supersedes man power and prices go up faster than purchasing power increases—merely antedates what will take place in other countries of the world as the economic system is allowed to fulfill its logic without state intervention. It is a disconcerting picture—one that can be regarded only with horror by a humanitarian.

"It is against this background of almost complete chaos that American workers see the 40-hour week convention in its varying aspects. The 40-hour week convention is more than a convention. It is one small strand in a new economic policy of control, as distinguished from the old policy of drift. For that reason

it is so important. Any step away from it, or any tardiness in putting into effect, rapidly increases the tension, multiplies discord and lays a basis, we believe, for a condition that will well-nigh make it impossible to achieve an orderly solution of our economic problems."

The conference this year has seldom been free from some turbulent breath of the upturned European world. For instance, the Swiss Federation of Workers invited M. Jouhaux, the head of the French delegation, to speak in Geneva on the 40-hour week. The Swiss government, however, forbade the meeting. The government had an excuse for this cancellation. It stated that it had set up a ruling that no foreigner could speak on any political subject in Geneva. This ruling was originally directed at Nazis, and in order to make it sound it had to work both ways. The Swiss workers immediately scheduled the Jouhaux meeting at Anemasse, a French city just across the border, and the entire workers' group of the conference was invited to attend.

New Zealand, a small country on the other side of the world with a population of only 1,500,000, has attracted a good deal of attention in the conference. Among its government delegates is a labor man with the rank of Deputy Minister of Labor, Robert McKeen by name. Mr. McKeen acted as reporter for the public works committee and spoke forcefully in behalf of labor. In his address before the conference Mr. McKeen pointed out that a labor government had just come into power in New Zealand and at once had initiated reforms—established the 40-hour week among other things, and then faced the problem of low cost housing. American building trades workers will be unusually interested in the housing movement in New Zealand, inasmuch as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has backed so forcibly the Wagner-Ellenbogen bill. How similarly the economic pattern runs is indicated by the fact that New Zealand, a small country on the other side of the world, has a shortage of 20,000 houses, just as the United States now faces a shortage of good habitations.

American worker delegates were circulated with a memorandum indicating how tense the situation is in Austria. The memorandum is headed "Seven Years' Hard Labor for Trade Union Activity." It goes on to recount how two trade union men from the building trades field were given a heavy sentence merely for undertaking to carry on trade union organization work.

At this writing, the conference is in plenary session, ready to vote, following discussion, on the important questions up this year. These include the 40-hour week for public works and contracting, the 40-hour week for coal and the 40-hour week for iron and steel. Whether these conventions will be ratified by this session is not now known. The American

delegation has carried on with skill and, on the whole, with intelligence. It has been well received. It is an interesting commentary also that the greatest capitalistic country of the world is voting the farthest left of any group in the conference. This must be a tribute to the liberal government which Americans enjoy.

YE LABOR EDITOR PERFORMS MANY JOBS

(Continued from page 285)

Kenosha Labor, established November, 1935, is another paper that is really going places. It is run like a city newspaper, has a staff full of vitality, special writers in other cities including Washington, uses original photographs. It even has a woman's page with fashion and household articles, and a shoppers' column. In five months this paper had built up its circulation from 2,301 to nearly 8,000, and is going out for more. "The post office tells us that there are 11,500 families in the city of Kenosha. We're heading for a 100 per cent coverage," is its motto. Already it is able to command worth-while advertising from stores and moving picture houses. In its news stories it covers Kenosha intensively, with its automobile, furniture and hosiery plants; the state of Wisconsin, politics and labor; and national labor and economic developments. It is also developing as a family paper, with a children's page; has an active sport column; a radio column, and reviews the shows. It publishes six to eight full-sized pages each week.

Honor List

The exchange list of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL brings us nearly 100 labor newspapers each week, from all parts of the United States. Probably it would surprise the editors of these papers to know how much attention we pay to them. They bring us information we could get in no other way. Among other sheets notable for eagle-eyed reporting of their local situation are Oklahoma Labor, of Oklahoma City; The Hosiery Worker, Philadelphia, which covers labor news generally and hosiery workers' in particular; the El Paso City and County Labor Advocate; the Memphis Labor Review; the Utah Labor News; the Houston Labor Journal; the Duluth Labor World; the Oregon Labor Press of Portland, Ore.; the East Bay Labor Journal of Oakland, Calif.; The Unionist and Public Forum of Sioux City, Ia., not strictly a labor paper but important to labor, with its crusading editor, Wallace M. Short; the Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.; the Trades Unionist of Washington, D. C.; the Tacoma Labor Advocate; the Minnesota Union Advocate of St. Paul, Minn., which once put its editor, William Mahoney, in the mayor's chair; the Minneapolis Labor Review, still in the capable hands of Bob Cramer; the Federation News, Chicago; the Union Leader, of Toledo, Ohio. No doubt there are many others that should be commended, but these are the papers we depend on for news of events in their section.

The growing interest of newspaper reporters and other staff members of the commercial press in the newly established Newspaper Guild, should lead to better days for the labor press. Many times the editor of a labor paper has natural ability as a writer but has never been a newspaper man, and lacks technical training. His brothers in the Guild can show him the short cuts, help him to put "punch" in the paper, tip him off to news their own papers will not handle. Sometimes a reporter is burning up with a story of injustice and graft he has uncovered but which his own paper would not touch because it would injure an advertiser. Given a tip, the labor editor would go after it like a tiger for raw meat.

The Newspaper Guild is an authentic labor union for newspaper people, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Acquaintance with organized labor will lead more skilled newspaper men into the field of labor journalism, to the advantage of both sides. Reporters have frequently shown a friendly feeling toward the labor papers, as for example when, in Duluth, Editor McEwen of the Labor World was seriously ill, reporters from the daily papers voluntarily wrote and edited his paper each week. With workers from all papers united in a labor brotherhood this spirit will grow. The Guild Reporter has made the suggestion editorially that members of the Guild volunteer to give labor newspaper editors such technical assistance as they can. In several instances we have noticed more sympathetic reporting of labor disputes since reporters on the newspapers observed had joined the Guild.

Don't Blame the Reporter

However, the labor paper still reigns in its own exclusive field. Reporters do not control editorial policy. Unionists should understand this. Even an ardent Guildsman who sympathizes with labor, cannot write an accurate account when the reactionary owner of his paper demands the news be "colored" to suit him—the facts garbled, misrepresented. George Seldes, in his book, "The Freedom of the Press," speaks of a huge fund of 25 to 30 millions per year spent by utility interests to put lying propaganda before the American public through the daily newspaper press.

"The press was 'reached' as one agent put it, by propaganda, paid and unpaid; paid advertising, 'canned' editorials, clipshets, cartoons, photographs, boiler plate, news bulletins, but chiefly by the advertising millions. About one newspaper in 10 refused utility money; every newspaper knew what the utilities expected in addition to advertising space. Very few newspapers were involved in the filth of Teapot Dome, but a majority of the 14,000 or 15,000 dailies and weeklies published in America, according to evidence now published, took utility money," Mr. Seldes declared.

This is but one instance of how big business, with its big advertising funds, controls the daily press. We mentioned that reporters do not control editorial policy. The editorial department does not control it. It is the possession of the business office, to be sold to every advertiser who can buy enough space. The finger of the advertiser reaches into the news columns, from the speculative-built "model homes" the paper sponsors, down to the slimy depths of the paper's opposition to legislation against child labor and patent medicines.

If you believe that any staff writer, no matter how important, can get his story published when it does not agree with the policy of the paper, listen to this as reported by Wisconsin labor papers: America's highest paid editorial writer, Arthur Brisbane, of the Hearst chain, whose column is syndicated in papers all over the United States, made a bad break recently and was slapped down for it. Brisbane, perhaps doddering in his old age, made the mistake of deriding the Army Day celebration April 7 and praising the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette in these words: "The man to remember and honor this time is the dead Senator La Follette who made a vigorous fight against United States entrance into war." Did that editorial appear in Hearst papers in La Follette's home state, Wisconsin? It did not. The Brisbane column was deleted and it is said that the censorship was ordered directly by William Randolph Hearst.

The labor paper has and must maintain at all costs, its freedom to present news boldly and truthfully. When we say it has an exclusive field we mean that its editor can write the news affecting labor more accurately and fully than any reporter on the commercial press is allowed to do. He can publish news that the daily literally dares not print. He gives his subscribers a true account of events vitally affecting their lives. Moreover, the labor paper serves as a control on the daily press, to discourage the out-and-out lying that would be possible if labor had no printed organ, and slanderous whispering that is effective when unionists have no way of checking the facts.

We have seen nasty rumors stopped short by labor newspapers; we have seen the little labor paper walk up to the mighty daily and publicly call it a liar. We have seen these papers with policies in direct conflict with their advertising revenues going ahead blithely without compromise. We need these papers, and we need to have them grow, in numbers, resources, and influence. Interest in the welfare of his local labor paper is part of the duty every unionist owes to organized labor.

UNIQUE CO-OPERATIVE PAPER GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 281)

the punch of his publication. When one realizes that there is nothing more expensive to manufacture than a newspaper, that it is a perishable commodity, that no capitalistic group in America has ever found a way to manufacture such a commodity without the subsidization by great advertisers, and that not one single line of advertising has ever entered the columns of this publication, the accomplishment of "Labor" grows to huge proportions. So important is this publication to the millions of labor unionists in Canada and the United States and so significant is its accomplishment at this particular hour of "Labor's" development that we are publishing in full herewith the simple articles of incorporation.

Articles of Incorporation

"Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned, all being of full age and citizens of the United States, and a majority being citizens of the District of Columbia, namely:

"Herman E. Wills, of Cleveland, Ohio,
"Lucius E. Sheppard, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa,

"William H. Johnston, of Washington, D. C.,

"Edward H. FitzGerald, of Cincinnati, Ohio,

"James P. Noonan, of Washington, D. C.,

"John J. Dermody, of Washington, D. C.,

"William P. Neville, of Washington, D. C.,

desiring to become associated together for educational purposes and for mutual improvement under and pursuant to the incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, more particularly sub-chapter III of Chapter 18 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and amendments thereto, enacted by Congress and approved by the President of the United States, do hereby certify:

"First. That the corporate name of this Society shall be 'Labor Cooperative Educational and Publishing Society.'

"Second. The term for which this Society is organized shall be perpetual.

"Third. This Society shall not be managed, conducted or maintained for profit; and its particular business and objects shall be the education and mutual improvement of the members of labor and trades union organizations whose members are holders of certificates of membership in this Society, and the dissemination among them of useful information relating to the conditions of labor, trades unionism and related matters; and for the purpose of such education, improvement and dissemination of information to edit, print, publish, circulate and distribute newspapers, periodicals or other publications relating to labor and trades unions, and the condition and progress thereof and to do and perform every lawful act or thing as may be necessary or expedient to be done or performed in the realization and attainment of said objects and purposes and to have and to exercise all the powers conferred by or under the laws of the District of Columbia, more particularly said sub-chapter III of Chapter 18 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia and amendments thereto.

"Fourth. The number of trustees or directors for the first year of the existence of the corporation shall be six whose names and addresses are as follows:

"Herman E. Wills, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Lucius E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"William H. Johnston, Washington, D. C.

"Edward H. FitzGerald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"James P. Noonan, Washington, D. C.

"John J. Dermody, Washington, D. C.

"Fifth. There shall be no capital stock of this Society. Certificates of membership in this Society may be issued by the Society only to members of voluntary labor or trades union associations or organizations. No part of the net income, if any, shall inure to the benefit of the certificate holders or private individuals and no dividends shall be de-

clared or distributed to the holders of certificates of membership, or to any person, association or corporation; the said net income, if any, to be used exclusively and solely for and in advancement of the purposes and objects of this Society hereinabove set forth.

"Sixth. The principal office and place of business of this Society shall be located in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

"The Society reserves the right to amend, alter or change any provisions contained in this certificate of incorporation in any manner prescribed by statute and allowed by law.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto signed our names and affixed our seals at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 17th day of May, A. D., 1923.

"Herman E. Wills (Seal)

"John J. Dermody (Seal)

"William H. Johnston (Seal)

"Lucius E. Sheppard (Seal)

"Edward H. FitzGerald (Seal)

"Jas. P. Noonan (Seal)

"William P. Neville (Seal)"

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 288)

[Bill's story was interrupted by the harsh ringing of the telephone in the hall. "I know'd it!" said Bill with a groan, as "Slim" jumped up to answer it. "Dog gone you, Bill!" he said, as he came back. "Wires down in several places an' you an' me got to get down to the works pronto." "I'll bet they'll be primaries," said Bill, as they hurriedly changed their clothes and prepared to go out into the stormy night.]

GOOD BOOKS THAT LABOR CAN BUY

(Continued from page 283)

that their brain children might be well received on a wide front by a new class of readers.

We believe ourselves that the future of the publishing house depends a good deal on what labor does with this opportunity. If labor could be induced to grow interested into forming their own libraries or into setting up forums under the plan suggested by Commissioner Studebaker, where topics taken from the books of the National Home Library Foundation became subjects for discussion, the whole trend of American thinking might be changed for the good.

WHAT IS LABOR'S INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT?

(Continued from page 276)

sends his hogs or brings his carrots, he does not know just how much he is going to get for them. He is sure that they will all be sold, because he is not going to pay the freight to have the hogs shipped back to him, or drive home with a load of carrots to rot on his hands; but he can not tell what the price is to be.

"Contrast the fate of a Chevrolet with the fate of a hog. In the offices of General Motors, the managers decide on the 1935 price. They print their price lists and mail them out to their salesmen. They may arrange ahead of time to buy the materials which go into the Chevrolet at prices for materials which promise to give them a profit on each car at the price which they decide upon for the car. They do not know how many Chevrolets they are going to sell; but they do know at what price they will be sold. The contrast between the price of the farmer's hogs or carrots and the price of a 1934 Chevrolet is the contrast between the two kinds of price determination."

—"Industrial Prices and Their Relative Inflexibility," Gardiner C. Means.

TODAY'S TECHNOLOGICAL AMERICA: A CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 289)

driven machine of yesterday. Whether it is the hardest of steels or the softest of silk; the mildest of lotions or the most powerful of explosives; the daintiest of color-shades or the roughest of rock drilling; whether it is a lullaby broadcast over the radio or a drama projected on the silver screen; whether it is the soothing warmth of a heating pad or the inferno of a steel furnace—it is done by electricity and cannot be done without it. We are out of the habit of living in our grandfathers' fashion, and if we had to do so, few of us could survive.

But this complete change from the Machine Era to the Power Age has transfigured not only the machines and the technology of the processes, but it has radically changed the part the worker has to play in the production process. Compare the driver of a horse team with the chauffeur of a motor vehicle. The chauffeur sits in front of an instrument panel; he observes the dials—his speed, the temperature of his radiator, the oil pressure, the amperes charging his batteries, and he watches the clock to get there in time. But he also watches the traffic, the light signals, the pedestrians, the "cops" * * *. A momentary lapse of his attention may be fatal. He needs **SUSTAINED ATTENTION**. He also must know what all these indications and signals mean. Any misunderstanding or misinterpretation is bound to be tragic. In other words, he needs **CORRECT PERCEPTION** of his observations. Nor is this enough! He must be quick to apply his brakes or sound his horn, to refill his tank, or change his generator brushes—for otherwise life, limb and property are in danger. This means that he must have a **QUICK REACTION** to what he observes. A man today no longer drives at the speed of a horse team, nor does he depend on mere "horse sense" to draw him over the bridge if he is napping.

Exactly the same qualifications are needed from a mill or factory worker of today. He must have sustained attention, correct perception, and prompt reaction, as otherwise either he or his fellow workers, or the product, or the machine is in jeopardy. Whether it is

a bridge operator in a steel rolling mill, a switchboard operator, a chauffeur, a train dispatcher, or any other industrial worker in a modern plant, he can no longer depend only upon his senses, his experience, or his judgment. In the complexity of modern technical production, these are too unreliable, too limited. No trained eye can see a cavity inside of a steel casting—the X-ray does it; no human touch can finish a part within 1/10,000 of an inch accuracy—the electric grinder does it; no human sight can direct the sorting of cigars by the color of their wrappers as infallibly and rapidly as the electric eye; no experience can judge the temperature of a kiln or furnace running into thousands of degrees: the electric pyrometer does it. And yet, without all this automatic, electrified control and precision of parts and qualities of product, no mass production is feasible; parts would not fit, or lacking precision, they would rattle and wear themselves out in a short time. Remember again that without the mass production, many an article of our common daily use, many an object of prime necessity in our modern life would be so expensive as to constitute an unobtainable luxury.

Let me pause here to draw your attention to an important fact. In our drive to substitute electric power for that of human muscles, in our race to speed up production, in our continued transfer of skill from man to machine we have accomplished at once two things; we have promoted the worker from his position as an adjunct of the machine, from the role of "machine hand" to a position as an intelligent, informed guide and controller of processes; in other words mental work has become a job of the man in overalls. But the other accomplishment or consequence of the advent of the Power Age is no less significant. We have at last attained the technique and the means for mass production of goods and services. It has been definitely established that the productive means available in 1929 were adequate to produce 135 billion dollars of national income in that year. Our technique of power production has made such immense strides that each industrial worker has at his command 40 times his own power. If we were to go back to hand labor and produce in this antiquated manner what we were producing in 1929, it would take 800 million workers: This means that our population should be three and one-quarter billion people. In such a case the present volume of output would satisfy only 1/25th of the present standard of living.

Plainly, we cannot back out; we cannot revert to the machine or hand production, for it means race suicide. But the new power production, borne within the old setup, creates grave internal contradictions. In the old oil refineries 240 men were needed to refine as much petroleum as one man does in a modern plant; in the steel rolling mill of today one man accomplishes the same work as 50 in an old mill; in the Los Angeles Telephone Exchange five employees take the place of 350; one of the latest patents assigned to RCA permits the operation of a moving picture theatre by one person. And so on down the line. Every carload of automatic power machinery shipped means the disappearance of several jobs; one million dollars worth of plant modernization spells 1,000 permanently disemployed workers.

Our technique and our efficiency which are

admired and envied the world over, have been directed to harvesting dollars, not to producing goods. "If we could harvest more dollars by producing fewer goods" said the eminent American engineer, H. G. Gantt, "we produced the fewer goods." Indeed in 1929 we produced but some 83 billion dollars of national wealth, although with existing plants we could raise our standard of living by producing annually 135 billions of national wealth. By 1932 it has become more profitable to produce still fewer goods, and we dropped our national income down to some 40 billion dollars, thus increasing the army of the disemployed to 12 or 15 million workers. With these 22 billion man-hours of labor power we could, according to Franklin P. Wood, have built five million homes, 30 million cars, and refrigerators to supply every family in the country, 20 more Boulder Dams, and 10 lengths of transcontinental highways with more labor to spare. But we were after the harvest of dollars, and in 1932 we let one blade of grass grow where two grew before.

The potential plenty of today has utterly upset our traditional relations. In the past more workers meant more production; in the power age the volume of output can be had with but few workers; in the past more production meant more wages; today the volume of output depends on investment in equipment, and bears no definite relation to payrolls.

And so we face a queer situation. We have learned how to carry on mass production but in doing so we have failed to establish mass consumption, for we have disemployed workers and reduced their purchasing capacity.

Our famous efficiency defeats itself with these self-imposed limitations. We speeded up the processes but we did not shorten the working hours; we increased output per worker but we did not increase the worker's capacity to buy; we produced means to increase our standard of living yet we reduced 20 to 30 per cent of American people to a state of want and privation.

In this respect our transition from the past Machine Age into the Power Age is comparable to the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, when the advent of machines overthrew handicraft and feudalism. In those days an English economist published a pamphlet: "The Great Concern of England," in which he said: "Such as our employment is for people, so many will our people be, and if we should imagine we have in England employment but for 100 people and we have born and bred amongst us 150 people, I say the 50 must away from us or starve or be hanged to prevent it * * *." Such was the attitude of "laissez faire" in the eighteenth century—not unlike the views of some groups of today. Yet for Abraham Lincoln the problem of idleness appeared in another light. In 1847 Lincoln wrote: "Our whole species fall into three great classes—useful labor, useless labor, and idleness. Of these, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensioners upon the first, robbing it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy"—according to Lincoln—"is to, so far as possible, drive useless labor and idleness out of existence." Hence, "to secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, * * * is a worthy object of any good government."

Not to follow these principles now, when abundance is knocking at the locked door, is to choose another alternative—to follow Europe into a welter of economic and political confusion that threatens the very existence of our civilization.

IN MEMORIAM

Oscar Ellsmore, L. U. No. 1057

Initiated April 1, 1920

Local Union No. 1057, I. B. E. W., records with heartfelt sorrow the death of Brother Oscar Ellsmore.

Brother Ellsmore was a charter member of Local No. 1057, devoted and loyal to our union, and a cherished friend to us all; his passing will prove a real loss, and his absence keenly felt.

To the bereaved widow and family of Brother Ellsmore, Local Union No. 1057 extends its heartfelt sympathy in this very sad time, and prays that God, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, may help them bear their burden of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

F. H. FOUNTAIN,
H. S. JAMES,
WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
Committee.

John R. Thomas, L. U. No. 39

Initiated April 5, 1899, in L. U. No. 10

Whereas it is with saddened and with grieved heart, we report with profound regret the death of our esteemed and beloved Brother, John R. Thomas, who was called to his eternal reward, after a long and protracted illness, on May 17, 1936.

Brother Thomas was an exemplary outstanding union man, who practiced the principles and taught the true philosophy to his fellow workers of unrestrained and practical trades unionism. Brother Thomas will always be remembered by his associates for his congenial and likeable disposition, his manly characteristics, and integrity. He endeared himself to us all, and it is a source of sorrow to us to record his death.

But in this our time of grief we most humbly and devotedly resign ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, and while we realize the irreparable loss our local has sustained, we find consolation in the belief that our good friend and Brother is happy in his eternal home with his Creator, to await to be reunited with those he loved the best, where partings are no more.

We extend to his beloved wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss of so kind and loving a husband and father, in their hour of sorrow, and ask that our Divine Lord will console them and fortify them to carry on; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions spread on our minutes and one sent to his family.

A. J. MOORE,
EDWARD RANKIN,
WILLIAM McCARTY,
Committee.

Albert Wilton, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 10, 1902, in L. U. No. 196

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert Wilton; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Wilton Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Wilton in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John A. Powell, L. U. No. 224

Initiated July 2, 1902

Whereas the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst Brother John A. Powell, Local Union No. 224 wishes to pay our respects to one of our most loyal members.

Brother Powell was a member of L. U. No. 224, I. B. E. W., for 20 years and was never found wanting.

Resolved, That this local pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be sent to the family of Brother John A. Powell.

JAMES F. LOFTUS,
GEORGE SANDERSON,
HAROLD M. COOPER,
WILLARD M. MATTHEWS,
Committee.

E. (Jim) Kaiser, L. U. No. 353

Initiated November 11, 1913

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Jim Kaiser; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. MURRAY,
W. CADE,
Committee.

L. M. McCabe, L. U. No. 77

Initiated August 6, 1935

Whereas Local Union No. 77 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our late Brother, L. M. McCabe; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing, and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of this local.

A. E. MARTIN,
C. F. CORWIN,
F. N. STANLEY,
Committee.

Frank L. Gorman, L. U. No. 39

Initiated September 28, 1905

Whereas the officers and members of Local No. 39, I. B. E. W., learn with deep regret of the death of Brother Frank L. Gorman, who was called to his eternal reward June 4, 1936;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Gorman the Brotherhood has lost one of its most ardent and active members, and though he has passed on, his loyalty and devotion to his union will remain a shining example and an inspiration for us who remain to carry on his ideals and principles that he sacrificed so much to enunciate and to exemplify, the tenets of trades unionism which he manifested so well, though he is now pillowed in eternal repose to await that eventful day when he will be reunited with those he loved the best, never to part again.

Resolved, That it is not only the recollection of his qualities as a member of Local No. 39, that we shall cherish with regard and affection, but as an honest and upright manly Brother, he entrenched himself in the hearts of his community, and the fond remembrance in which he was held by all will form the silver lining to the dark cloud which hangs over us.

Resolved, That in recognizing the depth of sorrow in which his family are plunged, we, the members of Local 39, extend to his beloved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, commending them to our heavenly Father, who maketh all

things work together for good to those who look forward to Him.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his bereaved wife and one to be inscribed in our book of records, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in remembrance of him.

JOSEPH E. ROACH,
WALTER E. LENOX,
Committee.

Leo Nally, L. U. No. 581

Initiated May 6, 1924

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 581, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Leo Nally; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

JOHN W. BROWN,
ELIAS R. PIERSON,
THOMAS R. PIERSON,
Recording Secretary,
HAROLD A. PIERSON,
Business Manager,
KENNETH KINGSBURY,
Committee.

Harry Linhart, L. U. No. 358

Initiated May 31, 1913

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 358, record the passing of our Brother, Harry Linhart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be filed with our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped.
ROBERT H. BECK,
Secretary, for the Committee.

John W. Brown, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 31, 1916

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, John W. Brown; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. 9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our good Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

David Daner, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 26, 1929

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, David Daner; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Daner, Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Daner in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William N. Douglass, L. U. No. 98*Initiated May 29, 1917*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 98, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother William N. Douglass, who passed away on June 4, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
of L. U. No. 98, I. B. E. W.

L. Fred Gill, L. U. No. 16*Initiated July 3, 1916*

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from us our Brother, L. Fred Gill.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. 16 offer a tribute to the memory of our Brother who has been loyal to members of our organization and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of our local union is hereby extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM E. LYCAN,
Financial Secretary-Business Manager.

E. Klotzke, L. U. No. 770*Initiated December 1, 1922*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 770, I. B. E. W., mourn the transfer of our Brother, E. Klotzke, on May 10, 1936, to the great local beyond.

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his wife and son and daughter; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records and sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

HENRY BEARDSLEY,
O. E. LENT,
VAN DYCK,
Committee.

D. W. Matheson, L. U. No. 1047*Initiated September 13, 1912*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 1047, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, D. W. Matheson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. POMMERANZ,
Recording Secretary.

John C. Brenneis, L. U. No. 28*Initiated June 4, 1920*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, John C. Brenneis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

W. H. Sextro, L. U. No. 716*Initiated May 16, 1934*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 716, record the passing to the Great Beyond of our loyal and faithful Brother, W. H. Sextro, who departed from our circle on May 22, 1936; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of Brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

G. E. WOOD,
L. O. GLOVER,
F. A. GOODSON,
Committee.

Charles Brintlinger, L. U. No. 9*Initiated January 27, 1900*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Brintlinger; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Brintlinger one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our good member and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William J. Reardon, L. U. No. 232*Initiated January 3, 1917*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 232, Kaukauna, Wis., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, William J. Reardon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

MAX STREICH,
WESLEY GUILFOYLE,
WILLIAM RANQUETTE,
Committee.

Harry Burns, L. U. No. 2*Initiated June 21, 1918*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Burns, who passed to the Great Beyond on June 14, 1936, who had been employed by the St. Louis Public Service Co. as an armature winder. Although Brother Burns had been away from work for the past two years he was still in good standing in the local, as he had been for the past 18 years; and

Whereas Local Union No. 2 recognizes and mourns the loss of its devoted member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for 30 days as a token of respect to his memory; that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of our next meeting; that a copy be sent to his wife and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES FOGG,
ROY DODSON,
WALTER KLEINSTEUBER,
Committee.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NEON SIGNS*(Continued from page 287)*

after the supporting member has been installed and wired.

In wiring the high-voltage side of a luminous sign, sharp corners or bends should be avoided. The wiring must

run as straight as possible. Not only do sharp bends produce mechanical strain but there is also more chance for troublesome leakage at the corner of a bent wire. Also, the high-voltage conductors must be kept at least 2½ inches away from the nearest metal sheeting or parts, to avoid leakage and even sparking.

Approved cable should be used for the high-voltage connections between tube terminals and secondary of transformer. Connections should be as direct as possible. Some transformers have porcelain or bakelite covers or bushings that screw over the terminals. Even though approved cable has a heavy insulation covering, when one cable crosses another, glass tubing over each cable must be used to insulate the two cables from one another.

Automatic switchers or flashers for animated neon signs may be in the primary or secondary circuit. When in the secondary or high-voltage circuit, they are installed in series with the complete tube and the transformer secondary.

In the box-type sign, the tube ends may be mounted in either porcelain or pyrex-glass electrode housings or in bushings. Such housings are tubular affairs in two parts: the tube portion proper, which goes behind the face of the box or supporting panel; and the screw-on ring which slips over the protruding portion of the tube and serves to hold it in place. The housing is provided with a heavy helical spring which slips about the tube end and establishes electrical connection.

Variations in Conduction

Although housings are in very general use, there are some luminous tube builders and experts who claim that the porcelain or pyrex electrode ring or bushing is a better construction. In this case the ring is mounted in a hole made in the metal plate, and the tube is passed through the ring hole. The space between tubing and ring hole is filled in with cork, cement or compound, so that there is no open space left. In this way moisture, dirt and particularly bugs cannot accumulate between the tubing and ring, which might eventually lead to a voltage breakdown. Since the ring has no spring or coil for making contact, connections are established by flexible leads and spring clips that slip over the electrode wires or post.

Labor Standards Upheld

The primary side of the luminous sign installation is a matter of regular wiring practice, using BX generally, conduit where necessary, and regular outlet boxes. In fact, it is well to note that in most localities all electrical work must be done by a licensed electrician, so that the electrical worker is assured of at least the power wiring for the electric sign installation. The primary wiring of any sign rated at over 75 watts should

be connected to the lighting circuit at the fuse box or at a junction box.

The question of available line voltage is important in the proper installation of luminous tubing. In some localities the so-called 110 volts may be as low as 100 volts, and since the sign maker has probably loaded up the secondary side with all the tubing it could possibly take at full line voltage, if there is a drop of 10 or more volts in the primary, the secondary will be off proportionately, and the tubes will do a lot of flickering. For this reason the electrician will do well to use a standard A. C. voltmeter and test the available line voltage. The wiring between current supply and transformer primary must be kept short so as not to introduce a serious voltage drop. The sign equipment should be on a separate and distinct circuit without other lights or appliances to draw current and reduce available voltage.

If the sign calls for several transformers, the primaries are wired in parallel but the secondaries must be kept absolutely separate so as not to build up excessive voltages by getting connected in series. If possible, a single master switch should be used to control all the transformers. Remember, if several transformers are used, the wattage may run quite high and due allowance must be made in wiring. The total wattage may be determined by adding up the wattages of all the transformers in the sign.

The secondary circuit of the luminous sign calls for tubing units connected in series, since we are dealing here with high voltage and low amperage. In fact, it is impractical to consider connecting standard tubing units in parallel, for the reason that the voltage from the transformer is certain to ionize (render a gas into a conductor) one unit, thereby establishing a low-resistance path, while other units will remain unlighted. At least that is so with standard tubing, provided with identical electrodes at each end so that they are positive and negative one instant, and negative and positive the next as the A. C. reverses polarity during a cycle.

A quite recent development not only permits the use of two tubing lengths in parallel, but actually cuts current consumption in half by so doing. By using dissimilar electrodes—one presenting a very large surface in comparison with the other—the tubing becomes a sort of rectifier or one-way conductor. Current can pass through in just one direction, from permanently positive electrode to permanently negative electrode, regardless of the alternating current impressed thereon. Thus A. C. supply passes through the tubing during half its cycle. But when the polarity of the source reverses, the current cannot pass through such polarized tubing. But no matter. The second tubing unit in parallel is arranged with its electrodes just the reverse of the first unit, so that the A. C. supply chooses the path presented by the properly polarized second unit. With the next cycle the operation is repeated, the current flowing through the first unit for the first half, and through the second unit for the second half. Thus we have two tubes lit alternately where but one would have been lit before. This development promises to operate twice the footage of tubing without additional current consumption.

Eye Limitation Described

Of course it is true that each tube is illuminated for only half the A. C. cycle. But since the human eye cannot wipe out an impression in one one-sixtieth of a second, due to the phenomenon known as the persistence of vision, the eye sees both paralleled tubes as though they were constantly lit, even though but one is lighted at any given instant.

Neon and other luminous tubes today are relatively free from trouble and offer a service life running well into the thousands of hours. Tube makers have learned to guard against impurities and contamination, which are the arch enemies of luminous tubing. Also, they have mastered the technique of correct gas pressures for given tube lengths and operating voltages. Meanwhile, the electrode makers have learned what metals to use and how to process those metals for best results.

Incorrect gas pressure affects both the life and the electrical resistance of gaseous tubing. Insufficient pressure reduces the life because of quicker cleanup of the gas by the electrodes. By cleanup of the gas is meant the exhaustion of the available gas sealed in the tubing, or its absorption by the porous metal mass of the electrodes. Also, insufficient pressure means a scarcity of atoms, indicating less possibility of ionization, since there will be less opportunity for collision between atoms and electrons.

Too great a pressure, on the other hand, means longer life but greater resistance. There are too many atoms in the path of the electron stream, thus reducing electron speed to a point where it may be impossible to knock more electrons off atoms. This results in reduced ionization which means higher resistance to current flow.

There is, of course, a definite relationship between transformer capacity and tubing footage that can be successfully operated. Also, the smaller the diameter of the tubing, the greater its resistance and therefore the lower the footage for given transformer secondary voltage. Here are a few examples:

A 15,000-volt secondary transformer will operate 60 feet of neon 15 millimeter tubing, or 72 feet of mercury-vapor tubing of the same diameter. When we get down to seven millimeter tubing, it will operate but 21 feet of neon or 25 feet of mercury-vapor.

A 7,500-volt secondary transformer takes care of 24 feet of 15 millimeter neon or 28 feet of mercury-vapor; or 9 feet of 7 millimeter neon or 10 feet of mercury-vapor.

A transformer of 2,000-volt secondary takes care of 6 feet of 15 millimeter neon and 7 feet of mercury-vapor; or 2 feet of either neon or mercury-vapor 7 millimeter tubing.

Mercury-vapor is obviously a better conductor and consequently more footage can be operated with a given secondary voltage. Gold or white (helium) tube footages are equivalent to approximately 50 per cent of the neon or so-called red footages.

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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100.....	2.50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	1.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, medium 10k gold.....	1.25	Rituals, extra each.....	.25
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Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 10, 1936

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	106051 107108	39	936479 936750	130	145748 145752	243	139294 139298	371	897806 897810
1	133324 133328	41	72711 72725	130	593373 593400	245	91541 91810	372	806532 806561
1	156779 156798	41	492727 492754	130	597901 598178	246	765408 765423	375	509838 509860
1	160551 161037	41	908032 908215	131	39084 39086	247	318673 318685	377	216140 216158
2	36631 36750	42	973643 973648	131	170251 170273	252	98267 98302	377	543800 543845
2	169501 169550	43	15631 15642	131	775186 775200	253	966224 966239	379	767790 767801
B-3	E 1201-1215	43	894361 894544	133	304368 304385	254	905256 905261	380	493330 493338
B-3	F 541-751	44	970328 970341	135	757661 757679	255	50895 50899	389	974365 974376
B-3	M 33-197	45	508654 508678	136	587035 587138	256	516138 516152	393	610725 610749
B-3	M 401-445	46	172889 172925	136	987092 987137	257	193686 193696	394	974631 974644
B-3	M 801-837	46	581401 581450	138	11135 11136	257	501856 501875	397	514926 514967
B-3	AJ 24897-25000	46	972071 972310	138	890473 890509	259	169092 169107	400	724064 724095
B-3	AJ 25297-25400	48	35899 36000	139	79216 79216	259	916718 916755	401	196075 196076
B-3	AJ 25613-25795	48	157501 157620	139	939080 939131	262	164671 164704	401	637865 637890
B-3	AJ 25806-25825	48	180415 180534	141	879935 879954	262	676755 676788	403	787531 787538
B-3	AJ 26010-26039	48	517491 517592	143	406166 406202	267	512763 512767	405	8209 8237
B-3	AJ 26201-26415	50	222274 222275	145	149251 149278	269	590132 590183	406	891816 891835
B-3	AJ 26601-26641	50	997056 997120	145	484861 484929	270	511005 511015	407	20415 20421
B-3	AJ 26801-26807	51	38478 38539	145	805489 805500	271	224582 224591	408	149335 149336
B-3	EH 352-355	51	218313 218314	150	684253 684272	271	592354 592375	408	955011 955080
B-3	EJ 332	53	820315 820371	152	199396 199398	275	32387 32400	409	20753 20791
B-3	CH 27	54	194190 194202	152	737499 737519	275	758850 758869	411	453616 453619
B-3	BJ 1323-1325	55	163501 163514	152	989361 989393	277	294558 294601	411	769801 769853
B-3	CJ 1241-1254	55	485100 485100	156	520463 520482	277	298201 298239	413	41117 41117
B-3	A2H 22	56	503029 503045	158	218860 218860	278	6057 6072	413	438071 438099
B-3	A3H 74	57	250441 250442	158	141262 141295	280	958096 958105	413	645575 645617
B-3	A4H 2786-2791	57	318645 318658	159	96876 96930	281	683598 683626	415	762411 762419
B-3	A4H 2949-2966	59	128648 128657	160	21604 21631	284	62251 62277	416	194868 194868
B-3	A4H 3012-3019	59	162771 162859	160	164684 164688	284	972000 972000	416	754433 754453
B-3	A4H 3407-3409	66	178794 178801	161	495126 495139	288	52538 52540	417	61241 61241
B-3	OA 9985-10000	66	321703 321731	163	13062 13068	288	613295 613326	417	147959 147959
B-3	OA 11897-11932	66	654703 654992	163	906253 906310	290	961130 961140	417	315681 315730
B-3	OA 12025-12027	67	523059 523070	166	239581 239589	292	144125 144153	418	33100 33103
B-3	OA 12203-12288	68	155273 155339	166	446894 446949	292	852676 852908	418	108075 108179
B-3	OA 12576-12583	68	436964 436983	166	517479 517500	293	309288 309303	418	471199 471205
B-3	OA 12601-12776	69	533049 533058	166	791101 791178	296	771321 771328	421	8111 8150
B-3	OA 12801-12859	70	773444 773457	169	786034 786046	301	274348 274356	424	8735 8745
B-3	OA 14801-14808	72	958771 958782	173	524795 524805	302	25919 25923	426	951521 951549
B-3	XG 66781-66800	73	16021 16070	174	629096 629096	302	290808 290829	427	256163 256165
B-3	XG 67162-67200	73	90248 90386	175	294009 294009	303	528504 528508	427	844302 844392
B-3	XG 67376-67400	76	48034 48035	175	936797 936835	304	249277 249277	428	519496 519529
B-3	XG 67505-67600	76	869766 869848	176	479028 479086	304	959564 959636	430	783102 783126
B-3	XG 67791-68702	77	153910 154500	177	673302 673343	305	24011 24035	431	798239 798266
B-3	XG 68801-68995	77	168751 168880	177	679712 679773	307	248602 248624	435	403959 403980
B-3	XG 69001-69097	77	189049 189180	180	10883 10983	309	953855 954105	438	457533 457554
4	254239 254245	79	109511 109567	180	48841 48865	309	954704 954710	438	728864 728916
7	14759 14759	80	716739 716783	181	657622 657659	311	448547 448555	441	755519 755545
7	118501 118611	81	125253 125287	183	251060 251070	311	889980 889988	443	452381 452400
7	204995 204997	82	45954 46035	184	444468 444660	312	790861 790911	443	768376 768393
7	898493 898500	82	968564 968576	186	779187 779209	318	81934 81935	445	241184 241200
8	19234 19234	83	65111 65127	190	5241 5271	318	724774 724803	446	5733 5751
8	454919 455054	83	102278 102545	191	254859 254860	319	952376 952380	449	856572 856581
8	595432 595498	83	157759 157768	191	778600 778628	321	268660 268660	456	166831 166861
9	270941 270949	84	292679 292745	193	60971 60973	321	751930 751966	457	759887 759888
9	986481 986530	84	940185 940328	193	175501 175586	323	117751 117771	458	165333 165339
10	246788 246797	86	925644 925830	193	533787 533814	323	714731 714750	458	860478 860540
12	183286 183307	86	565273 565430	193	595483 595650	324	698727 698800	459	57230 57400
12	223051 223066	87	886128 886133	193	602401 602510	325	9949 9949	459	208509 208509
14	246333 246340	88	664012 664034	193	953958 954000	325	929485 929535	459	234086 234089
16	146324 146407	90	901892 902057	194	30546 30634	326	296702 296740	460	268956 268956
18	167589 167659	B-91	240931 240936	194	535484 535520	328	927886 927913	460	753953 753958
18	474016 474042	B-91	757283 757289	195	147101 147224	329	7299 7400	461	885730 885704
18	976502 977060	93	935285 935290	196	121563 121569	329	177402 177408	466	62229 62234
21	768975 768982	94	940419 940425	196	821118 821185	329	222562 222565	466	894931 894980
22	142597 142608	95	760953 760974	197	522794 522814	332	28559 28560	467	480491 480499
22	144807 144937	96	212539 212549	202	18635 18699	332	49006 49008	468	666485 666488
22	596434 596561	96	546388 546461	203	177035 177062	332	963754 963905	470	250306 250312
25	66134 66215	97	970878 970882	204	237565 237567	333	47573 47678	471	1 31
25	208967 208969	100	37002 37004	205	246187 246187	335	789924 789933	471	765295 765300
26	129754 130108	100	283411 283439	205	526143 526156	336	757835 757841	474	5802 5808
26	454435 454500	101	284744 284749	207	688212 688215	338	753406 753427	474	790589 790662
26	464101 464130	102	110347 110460	208	884713 884726	339	587243 587250	475	247112 247122
26	75783 75786	102	279454 279454	210	932607 932700	339	116251 116288	475	760906 760963
26	916355 916438	103	30497 30505	211	12332 12332	340	42800 42865	477	996077 996094
27	185583 185594	103	135039 135045	211	565811 565860	340	200605 200605	479	225186 225186
28	96068 96071	103	560721 560881	211	660611 660620	341	30318 30318	479	784026 784045
28	129208 129212	103	911585 912290	212	31127 31144	341	284206 284230	480	248923 248938
28	491273 491370	104	54478 54700	212	91902 91905	342	644669 644673	481	169371 169381
30	493971 493983	104	89550 89579	212	688154 688400	343	760030 760049	481	963536 963603
31	164286 164526	105	488290 488300	213	30819 31193	344	844637 844650	482	498990 498993
31	184801 184803	106	265080 265082	213	410796 410844	345	450903 450906	483	23803 (original) 23824
31	477744 477750	108	773816 773842	213	413046 413084	345	763086 763102	483	23824 23824
32	244357 244368	108	921984 922013	214	10533 10545	348	70672 70777	483	159001 159078
32	773137 773163	109	22817 22837	214	21991 22110	349	77396 77399	482	807715 807750
33	247249 247256	113	28049 28055	214	45265 45285	349	680629 680803	488	95279 95329
35	310128 310235	113	759364 759399	214	471876 471885	349	919360 919495	488	451967 451998
35	895696 895760	114	54911 54911	215	763893 764007	350	965729 965808	492	65293 65338
36	21988 21993	114	235320 235323	217	223353 223354	351	112511 112524	493	896618 896625
36	44139 44142	116	37301 37309	222	109078 109091	352	965729 965905	494	17663 17684
36	780421 780465	116	951242 951375	223	938440 938484	354	6363 6409	494	87001 88000
37	376165 376181	120	319372 319378	224	897183 897245	354	193436 193437	494	167871 167960
37	376182 376196	121	61666 61749	225	770742 770748	357	222053 222076	494	970271 970500
38	136754 136								

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
501	567017	567150	629	64501	64521	762	9012	953	759206
501	684151	684202	629	257199	257250	762	772600	956	83995
502	53481	53505	631	514435	514461	763	7620	963	313770
504	63027		633	762226	762260	764	502388	970	26101
504	814117	814124	636	918161	918190	770	81669	970	253744
507	506440	506443	637	767499	767520	770	723426	970	780866
508	235667	235671	639	294317	294318	772	756355	972	492038
509	669493	669504	639	787822	787832	773	788108	991	186624
510	35359	35368	640	33463	33464	774	791742	991	767159
515	631959	631971	640	621597	621623	776	296108	995	19506
517	519174	519182	642	769290	769301	776	792311	996	793210
520	962391	962409	643	523882	523894	780	295854	997	238123
521	234876		644	9359	9385	780	789365	1002	100581
521	904811	904864	646	757016	757027	782	930213	1002	194328
522	772913	772978	647	972124	972129	784	223679	B-1006	225698
528	845909	845978	648	420804	420820	784	468583	B-1006	459001
530	485829	485838	648	917521	917570	787	964460	B-1008	37692
532	43847		649	836816	836870	791	901	B-1010	2266
532	706302	706347	650	6982	7000	791	297601	B-1013	1
533	963543	963544	650	281593	281607	792	755790	B-1013	1208
536	905623	905631	653	778954	778976	794	86012	B-1013	225601
537	251621	251633	660	8537	8538	794	175709	B-1015	225387
538	19309	19331	660	192856	192857	794	39820	B-1019	226201
539	497564	497574	660	513207	513225	796	786640	B-1019	226501
540	251350	251375	661	240587	240599	798	595768	B-1023	27901
544	41451		664	674763	674808	800	168347	B-1023	308101
544	51942	51994	668	481721	481741	800	174751	1024	51130
545	496178	496196	669	242053	242061	801	260148	1024	82610
548	297901	297903	670	776769	776776	801	905359	B-1026	226801
548	621293	621299	671	179251	179264	802	237184	1032	52210
549	11849		671	494995	495000	805	786444	1032	159751
549	50447	50504	673	663655	663665	811	774026	1032	932999
551	66594	66598	674	262449	262450	817	57936	1036	9943
552	95991	96000	674	243159	243192	817	59038	1036	157234
553	227049	227054	675	178373	178433	817	128137	1037	99035
554	931892	931935	675	279151		819	512233	1037	129868
555	561253	561288	676	83400		820	144876	1047	664872
556	481179	481194	676	123001	123004	824	237821	1054	234769
557	197938	197941	677	20179		831	18148	1057	482860
557	782761	782785	677	873951	873980	831	165130	1072	859097
559	706699	706712	678	794112	794148	833	492793	1072	970501
561	66762	66769	679	955587	955589	835	226072	1091	520159
561	904010	904168	680	957147	957150	838	208372	1095	725507
564	27026		681	521559	521571	838	761563	1099	645527
564	741120	741134	683	16729	16733	840	971602	B-1100	39001
565	225288	225297	683	715235	715278	841	516391	1101	7830
567	10661	10740	684	500304	500316	842	625123	1101	17126 (original)
567	935425	935476	685	634094	634115	846	492556	1105	178501
568	371034	371055	686	429267	429277	848	661009	1105	902388
569	23599		688	25228	25229	851	931092	1108	513694
569	995681	995802	688	890846	890853	852	278615	1118	765651
570	175505	175507	689	23401	23411	852	124501	1131	950021
570	496696	496715	689	306901	306902	852	505200	1141	170134
571	950479	950482	691	776476	776492	854	884473	1141	534822
573	56284	56296	691	5408	5410	856	19206	1141	822471
574	28322		694	674028	674067	857	511381	1144	503800
574	150031	150120	697	595851	595972	859	295260	1147	57054
577	484455	484467	697	991865	991913	859	458116	1147	689071
580	72751	72765	701	960208	960233	859	789058	1151	658074
580	271105		702	23128	23209	861	778284	1154	4737
580	774876	774900	702	90940	91143	862	792611	1154	30950
581	280351	280370	702	162463	162473	863	480823	1154	778021
581	924301	924360	704	160257	160288	865	10300	1156	306
582	28801	28804	707	768128	768151	865	55582		
582	281866	281875	709	89339	89341	869	63800		
582	254965	255000	710	487678	487700	870	422751		
584	36938	37006	711	5321	5332	872	772235		
584	140379	140387	712	583742	583754	873	750739		
584	575299	575391	714	784217	784226	874	643887		
585	861370	861418	716	26617	26619	878	488481		
586	770158	770166	716	290175	290262	881	783452		
588	60073	60101	716	998111	998520	885	306656		
589	61001	61135	719	129006	129049	885	755053		
589	243431	243435	722	550097	550100	886	443125		
590	21014	21021	723	221500		887	280989		
591	35165	35185	723	988619	988738	887	943672		
591	751731	751750	724	48751	48771	889	774550		
593	624872	624876	724	274202	274223	890	786951		
594	750157	750168	724	496916	496932	893	782460		
595	69711	69882	724	667459	667500	899	308401		
595	178202	178250	726	777651	777662	900	889180		
595	474433	474437	728	771668	771683	902	782246		
596	440883	440888	729	622760	622764	909	771972		
599	24301	24304	730	120001	120028	910	1201		
599	498291	498300	730	275010	275011	911	126001		
600	930745	930751	731	857450	857474	911	785041		
602	518579	518594	732	1851	1854	912	6258		
604	261017	261025	732	26730	26732	912	934682		
604	941439	941491	732	63016	63092	914	66904		
610	264531	264532	734	67755	67886	914	379067		
610	442909	442912	735	760544	760552	915	76034		
610	907006	907053	736	967414	967421	918	516740		
611	27706	27726	743	591419	591447	919	923199		
611	195170	195172	747	297315	297328	923	174055		
614	732232	732233	747	794405	794412	923	785892		
615	19830	19843	B-752	1	14	928	18937		
617	6660	6674	B-752	1774	1824	932	11726		
617	50424	50437	B-752	461701	461712	934	792901		
618	282541	282549	757	752330	752352	937	68275		
618	858400	858459	758	270305	270309	940	117017		
619	482257	482263	758	855449	855508	948	31722		
622	584786		760	128251	128373	948	562291		
623	729278	729288	760	258571	258597	948	520175		
625	260020	260059	760	879705	879750	950	775257		
			761	494258	494281	953	168664		

953	759206	759234	12690	12694	12695
956	83995	84000	12698	12700	12703
963	313770	313780	12704		
970	26101	26114	B-3	—	—
970	253744	253846	8	—	—
970	780866	780900	12	—	—
972	492038	492047	14	—	—
991	186624	186630	25	—	—
991	767159	767165	28	—	—
995	19506	19527	338		

MISSING

9	270938-940.
14	246330-332.
36	21989-21990.
73	90385.
116	37296-37300, 305-308.
175	294001-008.
190	5240.
257	193691-695.
340	200601-604.
521	234375.
602	518583.
617	50427, 429, 433, 435-436.
618	282540.
691	5407.
732	63015.
763	7623.
833	492796.
890	786849-850.
923	174065.
940	510290.
953	168672-675, 759231-233.
1010	2508-2538, 2541-2547.
1105	902374-384 (Copy).

VOID

1	160616.
2	36691.
B-3	M 81.
B-3	AJ 24914, 24943, 26019, 26304, 26345.
B-3	OA 11903.
B-3	OA 12666-12670, 12672, 12674-12680, 12682-12683, 12685.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED

25	66025-030.	
116	37293.	
121	61639.	
191	254856.	
257	193682.	
426	190888.	
429	4530636.	310.
497	204719.	720.
508	235661-662	(Triph-
	cate).	
574	28320.	
615	19827.	
674	262446.	447.
702	162437.	443.
817	59034-59036.	
909	771949-950.	955.
BLANK		
567	935425-426.	
581	280362-370.	
581	924358-360.	

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Abe Glick writes, "Isn't it funny when an inside fixture man tries to tell the ol' goulash benders a thing or two about the stuff they handle every day of the week?" Anyway, Abe, you've got an original way of puttin' it together.

A Pipe Sermon

Get in saddle, ride ahead
At a running thread;
Coupling vice judgment and vim, go T it;
With greased elbows you may
Off-set hardships away,
If you lock-nut the courage, you con-du-it!
Wrench yourself free of bad habits, and
you're bound
To box to a knock-out in any round!
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

The Wirepatcher and the Tiger

Snakes and tigers keep things interesting for British electricians stationed in the Malay jungle, according to a story in the English "Electrical Trades Journal." The man sent out to inspect a transmission line frequently sees footprints of the tigers who took this path the night before, and activities of wild boar are in evidence.

"On one occasion," the story relates, "the chageman, in taking a long reading, received a shock, but not an electric one. Although he was a teetotaler, he began to doubt his sobriety when he found the head of a grass snake staring at him from behind the switch-board meter.

"On another occasion difficulty was experienced in inducing one of the machines to carry its full load. The turbine was opened for examination, and a six-foot cobra was found coiled round one of the nozzles."

A Floater's Wish

We're glad to see you're back in Cleveland,
John, and hope you may stay there and
prosper.

Sing me a song of the rattling cars
On the flying wheels of a freight;
A melody of the roaming stars
I saw on the Nickel Plate.

Sing about the road I ride,
On the way to some beanery;
A back door I've often tried
Where eyes have mirrored me.

I like to hear what singers have
In the way of a floater's song;
I'm sick of all this modern jazz
That is going around so strong.

A song of the lone adventurers—
That want keeps pressing so hard;
The floaters with belt and spurs
Hard times and battle scarred.

Then, my friends, away I'll ride,
For our roads lie far apart;
The sun that rises on the far divide,
May it open up your heart.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
3805 Franklin Ave., N. W., I. O.
P. O. Station A, Cleveland, Ohio.

Often we see or hear of some guy who seems
to be progressing backward. Sleepy Steve's
theory of why he does this is very interesting.

The Air-Cooled Wang-Wang Bird

And folks there are who say the wang-wang
bird
Flies backward to keep dust out of his eyes.
This theory is patently absurd,
The air is dustless high up in the skies.
His mode of locomotion's owing to
The fact (say others) plainly to be seen,
He doesn't care where he is going to,
And only wants to see where he has been.
Far-fetched this explanation, and unsound,
Unscientific, lacking logic quite.
Now, through my own researches, I have
found
The reason for this bird's eccentric flight.

Against all opposition I contend
He flies this way to cool off his rear end.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

Here is a good Scotch laugh. I happened
to be next in line for my ticket at a "movie,"
in Dundee, Scotland, just 10 years ago. It
was at a matinee and I noticed a little
man at the ticket window. He bought two
tickets and proceeded to enter, followed by his
wife and 11 children.

"Here," shouted the doorkeeper. "Where
are the other tickets?"
"Whit other tickets?" asked the Scot.
"Why, for this crowd."

The Scot with the family angrily an-
swered: "Did ye no advertise children under
12 wi' parents admitted free?"

"We did," retorted the doorkeeper, "but
these are not under 12."

"Then count them and ye'll be findin' there
are just 11 o' them. We left the ither at
home."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.

Defective Wiring?

The firemen have coiled their hose
For their station they are leaving,
And behind them fire-swept ruins of a house,
Caused, the report reads, "By defective
wiring."

The stricken family gaze sadly around
At the little that's left of their belongings;
No ray of hope for them is found
In the saying "due to defective wiring."

A chiseling wireman slopped it from the
beginning,
To their wailing he pays no heed.
They have lost a lifetime's saving,
All due to that "defective wiring."

On his last day will he yell,
"Long distance, St. Peter, I'm calling!"
If he's answered by an imp in hell,
Will he think it's "defective wiring"?

CORN COB WILLIE,
Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

Shocking Facts

Show me a wireman, good or bad,
From the best one to the cad;
From the youngest to the old,
All the timid, all the bold;
Who can say he has not been
Shocked, like all us wiremen?
Perhaps he's had just a touch,
Which did not amount to much;

But I've had shocks by the score,
Till I don't like them any more.

Show me a man, wise or fool,
Who has not scarred up some tool;
Who has not burned his pliers,
Cutting off two live wires.
There's not a wireman anywhere,
Good, bad, medium or fair,
Regardless of how discreet,
Who's not got it through his feet;

But the worst shock I have found
Is the need of a "PERFECT GROUND".

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
L. U. No. 48,
North Bonneville, Wash.,
"Where the big dam is building."

To Administration Critics

Were you our President today
What would you suggest
To start the mill wheels rolling
And to set chaos to rest?

What earthly plan could you devise
To stem this evil tide,
And check the anger of a mob
That only wants your hide?

Think well, O critic of the man
Who has set his mind to do
For you and me and millions more,
What they, and we, can't do!

What have you got to offer
Besides ample criticism?
Not a thing that is constructive
To this man that makes decisions?

Get on with you, you profligate,
Defiler of good deeds!
You scatter naught but rumors,
And then pray that they'll take seed.
FRANK CAPACCIO,
L. U. No. 52,
Newark, N. J.

Leonard Lyons, of the New York Post, had
this story in his column:

"This big industrialist was robbed Friday,"
Lota Bonner alleges. "He was looking out
his window, watching the May Day parade,
when the robbers entered, slammed the win-
dow down on him, and cleaned the place while
he was stuck there. I asked him why he
didn't yell—what with his head stuck out the
window and thousands of people downstairs.
The industrialist answered: "What—ME yell
—and let them think I was cheering for
Labor?"



THOSE who won our independence believed that the final end of the state was to make men free to develop their faculties, and that in its government the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. They valued liberty both as an end and as a means. They believed liberty to be the secret of happiness and courage to be the secret of liberty. They believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile; that with them, discussion affords ordinarily adequate protection against the dissemination of noxious doctrine; that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a political duty; and that this should be a fundamental principle of the American government.

—JUSTICE BRANDEIS,
in Whitney vs. California.

